

VOL. XIX. No. 11.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., NOVEMBER, 1899.

HOME COMPANION

Monthly, 50 Cents a Year.

OUR HEALTH DEPARTMENT

"The Man With The Hoe."

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by S. E. For Thou has broken the Joke of his bufflet

Bowed by the weight of centuries yet he will rise again, aye, he is rising now. The burden is being litted from his back. He is not dead to rapture and despair. But ever hopes e'en in his darkest hour; For hope ne'er leaves the human heart in life But ever struggles upward to the light. God gave his brow that backward slope and ebon hue, for thus it seemed Him good. Not brother to the ox e'en in his lowest debths.

Give him his freedom and reward his toll and he will straighten up his bowed frame and claim his rightful place among his peers, the light within his brain is not put out. But ever burns too' but a feeble fame, and in the accepted time will burst anew in a reviving glow and light his soul. Then he will "know of Plato and the Pleiades Know the long reaches of the peaks of song. The rift of dawn, the reddening of the rose." He now is rising to his rightful place, E'en tho' four hundred years of servitude Crushed him to earth, yet is his lot vastly superior to his former state Within the wilds of Africa; then he Indeed was brother to the ox or more Feroclous beast menacing life on those who sought in love to bring him to the light. His chief and highest foy was to entrap. To shy and to devour his fellow man. New brought where he can hear of grace His soul is reaching toward the light, tho'

Now brought where he can hear of grace divine
His soul is reaching toward the light, tho'
wronged
And plundered many long and weary years.
Yet was he not forgotten, and is now
Emerging from the shadow and will rise
Despite his wrongs a very man indeed.

Brooms as Germ Breeders.

Bacteriologists devote themselves to the detection, isolation and destruction of bacteria, and strange to say, they do not appear to have given much attention to the danger that lurks in the ordinary articles of household use. For example, the common house broom is both the the common house broom is both the habitation and breeding place for whole colonies of bacteria, and cases of disease have
been traced to this apparently inoffensive
article. At Konigsberg a course in bacteriology is given by a physician, in which
he maintains that the strictest sunitary
and hygienic conditions in things pertaining to the house should be inculcated, and
in this country in the Boston Cookier. in this country, in the Boston Cooking School, and doubtless elsewhere, there are many lectures given on bacteriology. The refrigerator is one of the danger spots, for refrigerator is one of the danger spots, for bacteriologists tell us that the minutest organisms may thrive even in melted ice, and putrefactive bacteria once gaining access to the household refrigator will breed and contaminate tutter, milk, meat, and that had kept thereia. Copposites and closes also anorm an excellent breeding housekeepers will do well to look to such articles as refrigerators, brooms, dusters,

Virtues of Salt-water Baths.

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For a hand bath (a bath given to the body by use of the hands only, or by sponge or cloth) place a handful of salt in a basin as ordinarily filled for washing Allow the salt to dissolve, or hasten the action by stirring it with the hand. The water should be as cold as you have vitality to withstand. Use no soap. Bathe the entire body. Do not neglect the face and neck in the free use of the salt water. This bath has an exhilarating influence, tones the entire system, and gives to the skin a healthful condition that amply repays for the time and trouble involved. If used in the winter it will be an excellent preventive of colds, besides being a substitute for face cosmetics. No chapping, no roughness of the skin and no clogging of the pores will trouble the person who systematically and regularly takes a bath of this sort. Ordinary table salt or rock salt will do, but will not do so well. The seasalt contains medicinal properties not found in the others. Whether one exercise or not, the body should receive a daily hand bath of cold or cool water, especially in the ummer, either upon rising or before retiring.-Ladies' Home Journal.

The Waste Paper Nuisance.

Owing to the great cheapness of paper, caused by the ever-increasing use of wood pulp in its manufacture, and owing to the fact that it is practically valueless after having served its original purpose, it is the cause of a nuisance very prevaent in large cities. The paper is thrown into the streets or in lots, and is blown about with every gust of wind and collects under stoops and in fence corners, where it is sometimes set fire by mischievous and thoughtless urchins. It is readily conceded that waste paper is dirty and untidy, and, according to the New York Medical Journal, may, under some umstances, act as a disseminator of lisease. No effectual remedy for this has been devised, but that journal proposes to have ornamental iron urns swinging on runnions, in which paper could be put and burned on the open bottom grate. The object of having them swinging is to empty out stones and other incombustible matter. They might be put up in proper places and at convenient distances apart. As children like to play by making fires, it is likely that they will hunt for materials gratify their inclinations in this respect. The true solution of the waste-paper Toblem is to pass stringent city ordinances and see that they are enforced. In some cities it is an infraction of the sanitary code to throw papers in the street, and it is to be hoped that the regulations Which exist will be enforced.

Rest, Rest and Rest.

The physical culture teacher tells you that if you would keep your fresh com-plexion and bright eyes, you must rest, lest often, rest regularly and rest in the right way. She even goes so far as to say you must rest to keep pleasant and agree-thle; that sheer weariness causes lots of touble in this world, and that many a family. mily wrangle has started from a few words caused by overstrained The women you meet talking to

The American woman generally tries to cheat herself with the delusion that change of occupation is rest. It is nothing of the kind, according to the beauty expert, who tells you that the whole secret of rest lies in the one word—relaxation. To rest, lie down on something entirely comfortable, and relax every nerve and muscle as much and relax every nerve and muscle as much as possible. Five minutes at a time several times a day of such rest will add to length of life and happiness. The English weman sets an example. She simply will not let domestic or social machinery grind her down to ill health and early old age. She regards health as the prime factor of life, to be looked after before everyof Me, to be looked after before everything else, and for this purpose she is a frequent bather, sleeps nine hours, takes a nap during the day and so arranges her memorandum slip of engagement as to leave two vacant hours for rest. She eats heartily, but of the most digestible food. Time spent in resting, if it drives away wrinkles, worry and had temper, is worth to a home many times what the sewing, calling or even reading accom-plished in the same time could ever be worth.-Exchange.

Your Health.

Although chemical composition seems Although chemical composition seems to show the superiority of brown bread, Drs. Lauder, Brunton and Tunnicliffe conclude from experiment that, weight for weight, white bread is the more nutritious. People with irritable intestines should invariably prefer the white bread. Those with superish howels may find advantage in riably prefer the white bread. Those with sluggish bowels may find advantage in brown bread, as may also those whose foad and drink are deficient in lime or whose diet lacks fat. The teeth decay of working people living chiefly on ten and bread, may be due to preference for white bread.

One is always learning. Did you ever suspect that nature varnishes over with wax not distinguishable from that of a bee? She does this to prevent chills, too quick evaporation, and so keep the blood thin enough to run in and out of capillary arteries. Alkalies and all cleansing soaps destroy this natural varnish. Frequent warm baths are injurious, but cold salt water baths brace the skin. They remove no impurity, but give functional activity. The new doctrine is that a healthy skin cleanses itself. The best help to it is underclothing of soft cotton, such as Asiatics wear. This soft raiment absorbs rapidly what the epidermis throws off.

Do not let tartar remain upon the teeth. If you do the result will be inflammation and frequently the loss of the teeth by loosening or decay. The diet has a great effect upon the teeth, and it has been section that people who live largely upon meat are more troubled with tartar than are those who exhibits an emitted. are those who subsist on fruit and veg-etables chiefly. It is best to have a dentist remove the tartar, but where this is not possible one can take it away by rubhe snot with a little pumice stone moistened with lemon juice. Use an orange-wood stick, sharpened to a flat point, to apply the pumice to the tarter. Rub back and forth until the spot is

Fruit as Food.

Fruits which have begun to decay should be rejected. According to M. Pasteur, the French scientist, all fruits and vegetables when undergoing even incipient decay contain germs which, introduced into the system, are likely to produce disturbances or

There is room for much artistic display in the arrangement of fresh fruit for the table. Apples make a dainty dish piled in a fruit basket with a few sprigs of green leaves here and there between their rosy cheeks. The feathery tops of carrots and celery are pretty for this purpose. Cherries served on stems, piled in a high

dish with small sprays of cherry leaves between, or rows of different colored cherries arranged in pyramidal form make a pleasing dish.

A nice way to serve oranges is to cut the skin with a sharp knife longitudinally into six or eight strips. Remove these. leaving the body of the orange intact, Separate into sections without pulling apart, and serve; or, cut the skin into eighths, two-thirds down, and after loosening from the fruit leave them spread open like the petals of a lily. Oranges sliced and mixed with well-ripened strawberries, in the proportion of three oranges to a quart of ber-

ries, make a very palatable dish.

Both peaches and pears after being well washed are very pretty piled upon a plate edged with uniform sized leaves of foliage-plant of the same tint as the fruit, with sprays and tips of the plant between. Yellow Bartlett pears and rosy-cheeked peaches arranged together in this way are

most ornamental.

Perfectly ripe fruit is, as a rule, more desirable used fresh than in any other way. Fruits which are hard or immature require cooking. Stewing and baking are the simplest methods of cooking fruits, and nearly all fruits admit of one of these methods of preparation.

For cooking fruits the utensils used should be granite or porcelain. Fruit cooked in tin not only loses much of its flavor, but if the tin is of poor quality, there is always danger that the acid of the fruit acting upon the metal will form a poisonous compound. Cover the fruit also with a plate, not with a tin cover. Use silver knives for paring.

While the juice, as we commonly find it, is readily transformable for use in the system, the cellular structure of some fruits is not always so easily digested. In fruits is not always so easily digested. In fruits like the strawberry, the grape, and the banana, the cell walls are so delicate as to be easily broken up, but in the watermelon the cells are coarser and form a large bulk of the fruit, hence it is less easily digested. As a rule, other points being equal, the fruits which yield the richest and largest quantity of juice, and also possess a cellular frame-work the least perceptible on mastication, are the most perceptible on mastication, are the most

readily digested. Unripe fruits differ from ripe fruits in that they contain starch, which during the ripening process is changed into sugar, herves. The women you meet talking to themselves, with faces worried, wrinkled acid, which gives them their astringency. It is indigestible, therefore untitalk they cannot afford a nap in the day ripe fruit should never be eaten uncooked. As fruit matures, the changes it undergoes are such as best fit it for consumption and Indiana Man Troubled by Fish

There is a prevailing notion that the free use of fruits, especially in summer, excites derangement of the digestive organs. When such derangement occurs, it is far more likely to have been occasioned by the way in which the fruit was eaten than by the fruit itself. Perhaps it was taken as a surfeit dish at the end of au already full meat. It may have been eaten in combination with risk oily foods. already full meai. It may have been eaten in combination with rich, oily foods, pastry, and other indigestible visuals which in themselves often excite an attack of indigestion. Possibly it was eaten between meals, late at night, with kee-cream and other confections, or was swallowed without sufficient mastication, or eaten with the skin on. It is not to be wondered at that digestive disturbances occur under such favorable circumstances. The innocent fruit, like many other good things, being found in bad company, is blamed accordingly. Most fruits, properly used, aid digestion either directly or indirectly. The juicy ones act as diluents; nearly all are appetizing and purifying.

To serve its best purpose raw fruit should be eaten without sugar or other condiments, or with the addition of as small a quantity as possible. All fruits to be eaten raw whould not only be sound in quality but should be made perfectly clean by washing, if necessary. Small fruits, like currants and cherries, can best be washed by putting into a colander and dupping in and out of a pan of water. Drain and dry before using. Larger fruits are easily made clean by washing with a brush and drying with a towel.—Good Health.

The Lancet on January 2, 1897, pubshed the epinions of a number of eminent aedical men on the subject, who appeared medical men on the subject, who appeared generally to regard the use of preservatives with suspicion, and disapproved of it as likely to produce deleterious effects. The British Medical Journal on January 28, 1899, published the experience of Dr. J. Jameson Evans, of Birmingham, who found the continued use of borie acid in cases of cystitis and urethritis produced an erythema followed by a fine scaly ex-

Prof. D. J. Leech, of Manchester, has Prof. D. J. Leech, of Manchester, has recently expressed the following opinion: "It appears to me that many patients can take either boric acid or borax for a long time in very large doses with impunity, but that in some people the unpleasant results are produced by comparatively small quantities, and it is quite possible that serious harm might in these cases follow its ingestion in the quantities in which it is used in the preservation of food. There sed in the preservation of food. There an be to doubt that it should not be used a preserve milk."—Public Health.

Horse Radish.

Horse radish is extensively grown market gardeners near large cities. It requires a very rich, deep, rather moist pieces of root, the trimmings of the previous year's crop, cut into pieces of four to six inches in length. The land should be well worked before planting, which has to be done early in spring. In field culture the sets are planted in rows about three feet apart and 18 inches in the rows. The planting is done by simply making a hole with a pointed stick, dropping the set so that it is about three inches below the surface, and then pressing it firmly with the foot. During the first month or two the ground has to be kept well cultivated and clean; later the leaves cover the entire ground so as to make cultivation useless or unnecessary.

Abundance Plum.

Our correspondent, who is so greatly in love with the Abundance plum, says some true things, as well as good things about it. It is well to remember, however, that there are many other favorites in the list of plums. Burbank succeeds beyond measure with some growers. A few think there's nothing like Satsuma. Still others say the old Lombard is most profitable of all. Some have made most money out of Wild Goose. And so it goes. The fact is there exists an endless diversity in the adaptation of special plums to particular localities; and these adaptations must be studied by the plum-grower. No general recommendation of any one variety for all farms and all climates is safe. There are lots of good varieties, but the best of them fail in some localities. There is no variety which seems to succeed over a wide range of territory like the Ben Davis apple or the Concord grape.-Country Gentleman.

Apples at Ottawa.

There are 653 varieties of apples under test at the Canadian Experimental Farms at Ottawa. Of these about 160 are Rus-The following standard varieties are said to be thriving best: Baxter, Ben Davis, Canada Baldwin, Delaware Red Winter, Duchess, Duke of Connaught, Gano, Gideon, Haas, Lawyer, Longfield, Malinda, McIntosh Red, McMahan White, Missouri Pippin, North Star, Patten's Duchess, Patten's Greening, Pewaukee, Plumb's Cider, Red Astrachan, St. Lawrence, Salome, Scott's Winter, Stark, Swayzie Pomme Grise, Tetofsky, Wealthy, Winter Bough, Winter St. Lawrence, Wolf River, Yellow Transparent. This is a good long list. It offers chance enough for any one to choose. It may be noticed that not more than seven of these are Russian varieties, or less than the proportion of Russian varieties in the whole orchard. This would indicate that there is some chance of salvation for apple-growing in cold climates, aside from the Russian varieties. The list, considered at its face value, is a distinct encouragement to northern apple growers.

That Will Not Bite.

ger Schaeffer, of the Hartford City, nd., Paper Company's mill, has a trout ond, but he is desirous of getting rid of the trout. Five years ago the pond was stocked with trout, and as nobody has ever been able to catch them, they have increased until the pond is one of the wouders of the town. Some of these trout are ten and twelve inches long, but the most expert anglers fail to land them.

The fish find pienty of food in the bottom of the pond, and they refuse to be tempted by any of the bait that fishermen can devise. Mr. Schaeffer wants to turn

because he can devise no means to dispose of the tront.—Pittsburg Dispatch. Fire That Has Burned Two Score

Years.

The terrible fires which are now raging in the mines of Smuggler Mountain, near Aspen, Colerado, in which forty miles of underground workings are consuming, and the severe one recently in the Utica Mine of California, again direct public attention to these subterranean conflagrations in mines of a hon-carboniferous character. The presence of the deadly fire-damp, or carburetted hydrogen, in coal-mines, and its liberation by the removal of coal, to accumulate in some excavated chamber, often reasonably enough account for explosions in those mines, followed by fire seizing upon the mineral and clinging thereto with stubborn, even irresistible, tenacity. There are mines of coal which are now burning and have been burning for twenty years, despite all efforts to assuage the devouring element. Into these fires the steam of sixty boilers has been steadily turned for many months, and n, after all efforts to extinguish them had proved futile, further attempts were abandoned, the district of the fire was cut off from the mine, walled up, and left to smoulder to itself, with its dead heat and confined caloric eating its way through the

Farm Journal Notes.

How is the weed seed crop?
The full do not believe the hungry.
Gain got by a lie will burn one's

ngers.

Let the ground dry before digging po-Just as well not to let the frost get

on the pumpkins.

The deacon that speculates in stocks is not a good deacon. the gentle calf sucks all the cows.

with the wheat in the fall. The young clover plant is too tender to winter over. in the flower border, such as hyacinths, half of their full extent, so that they may tulips, crocuses, narcissus, etc. They will offer sufficient resistance to the waves. bloom early next spring.

The way to get credit is to be punctual in paying one's bills. The way to preserve it is not to use it too much. Settle often;

-Which is the highest in your field this fall, the grass and weeds or the corn? The figuring out of this problem will show whether you were faithful with the culti-

—A nice green grass sward can be started now. Get the ground in mellow order and sow Kentucky blue grass seed, at the rate of sixty pounds to the acre. The white clover can be sown next spring. -An lowa subscriber is kind enough to write: "May God help you in your purpose to help humanity in attaining unto better things. I know this is your purpose, and this is why I take your paper. Keep on; your paper is a factor in the world's progress."

The Sun is Blue.

"There can be no doubt of the correct ness of Professor Langley's opinion that the sun is really blue, and not yellow as we see it," said Professor T. J. J. See, of the Naval Observatory at Washington, who has made himself famous recently as the discoverer of "double stars" in numbers hitherto undreamed of. "You have only to imagine the atmospheric envelope of the earth, which hinders vision, removed, and the heavens are revealed to the eye in an altogether new and unfamiliar aspect. The sky, in broad daylight, is black, and the moon, if above the horizon, is no longer yellow, but a brilliant white. Though the blue sun shines above, the stars are much brighter and more dis tinctly seen than ever before on the clear-est night. Furthermore, they differ very much in color, some of them being red others blue, others rose color, others red, others violet, and yet others green.

"Now, as to the differing tints of the stars, we must understand that they vary in this respect with their age. To begin with, it is necessary to realize that, barring the moon and a few planets of our own system, visible because they are near, and all the celestial bodies one sees in the heavens at night are suns-many of them hundreds of times as big as our own sun. The so-called Milky Way is a congress of suns, in which our orb of day is a rather inferior luminary. On this point I shall have something more to say presently, but meanwhile it will suffice to remark that planets in general, being dark and ex-tinguished bodies, could not possibly be visible by their own light, and so we must perceive that every star which twinkles in the vault above us at night is a sun. By the aid of a very powerful telescope, I have discovered about a dozen stars that are actually made visible by the reflected light of the suns about which they re-

the general proposition.

"The color of a star—otherwise to be remed a distant sun—varies according to The feather or tuft of feathers at the apex of the Prince of Wales's crown was taken from the tail of the feriwah, of the bird of paradise species. These feathers are the only ones of their kind and are valued at \$50,000. It took twenty years to get them and caused the death of more than twenty hunters before they were obtained. To get these tail feathers in full beauty it is necessary to plack them from the living bird, as instantly after death the plumage becomes lustreless. its age. In its youth it is yellow; in its old age, blue. The tint is a matter of temperature; the hotter a star, the bluer

inference is that the heat it emits is tre-

"I have been speaking of the appearance of these stars as viewed through the medium of our atmosphere. Their colors, in some cases, are so vivid as to exhibit marked differences; but if the air-envelope of the earth were taken away, their vary ing tints would be much more noticeable. "From what I have said, you will have go through progressive alterations of hue as they grow older. Our own sun is bening steadily bluer, because it is grow ing hotter. Every star, or sun, grows hotter and hotter up to a certain point in its can devise. Mr. Schaeffer wants to turn his pond into a bass pond, but is deterred the contraction of its gaseous body, is still gaining temperature, while losing bulk at the rate of ten inches in diameter per diem. It will be ten inches less thick tomorrow than it is to-day."

A Serious Charge.

"Well, they've found something to accuse Parson Mildly of at last." "What is it?"

"Plagiarism." "No! Who from?" "The Bible."-Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Inference.

The Beau-Lean on me through life, The Belle-Wouldn't it be rather awkward living in hammocks?-Kansas City Independent.

Still they Come.

Jones-Peffer's desertion will be a severe blow to the Populists.

Johnson-Too bad! We've had enough "blow" from Peffer.-Kansas City Inde-

A New Use for Toy Balloons.

The increasing risk of collisions at sea with all their terrible consequences, stimulates the interest that would in any circumstances be aroused by a rational proposal for reducing the danger of death by frowning. A Frenchman, M. Charles Janet, has recently carried out experi-ments at Beauvais with the object of proving that by means of India rubber "balloons," as children call them, which may be carried in a very small compass and rapidly filled with air in time of danger, a person who knows nothing of swimning can keep afloat in the roughes The deacon that speculates in stocks water. Nothing could be more simple than the apparatus, and it could be put into a box no larger than a lady's purse. It consists of a yard or so of whipcord, to which are attached four "balloons," rolled up, and what is necessary for blowing them This resistance is very remarkable considering the lightness of the material. M. Janet's children having fastened the apparatus just described to the upper part of the body, jumped into water thrown into violent commotion by the opening of the sluice gates, and although they were whirled in the eddies and drawn under by the force of the current, their disappearance was only momentary, whereas strong swimmers in the same circumstances would have run the risk of drowning.—

Germantown Telegraph.

Unquestionable Devotion.

Stranger-How long since you caught Old Man-Nigh on to fifty years.

Stranger-Then why don't you fish som Old Man-Well, you see, my sweetheart, coming down the hill yonder, lost a diamond ring in this stream once, and she

vowed she'd never marry me till I got it back .- The Jewellers' Weekly. Bound to be a Hitch.

They'd rehearsed the ceremony over time and time again, But when the time appointed came a-speeding.

And they stood before the aliar, it caused them lots of pain
To find there was a "hitch" in the proceeding. -New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Poison in Wild Cherry Leaves.

Instances having been brought to the notice of the directors of the New Hampshire College Agricultural Experiment Station of cattle presumably fatally poisoned by prussic acid from eating wild cherry leaves, the subject has been tigated by Fred W. Morse and Charles D. Howard. Five species of wild cherry grow in New Hampshire, of which the red cherry and the horse plum are not reas dangerous, and the dwarf cherry has not been examined, but is strongly suspected. The wild black cherry is the most noxious species, and the choke-cherry is not far behind it. The poisonous principle in these cherries is hydrocyanic or prussic acid, which, however, does 1 ot exist in the leaves as such, but is derived from the amygdalin they contain. The popular opinion that only the wilted leaves are specially dangerous is not borne out. The authors found both wilted and fresh eaves poisonous, and the dried-leaves worthy to be regarded with suspicion. Vigorous, succulent leaves from young shoots, which are the ones most likely to be eaten by cattle, are far more poisonous than the leaves from a mature tree or stunted shrub. The largest amounts of prussic acid were derived from leaves wilted in bright sunlight to about seventyfive per cent, their original weight, or till they began to appear slightly limp and ose their gloss. Leaves wilted in the dark were much less dangerous.-Popular Science Monthly.

Effect of Storms on Birds.

The effect of approaching storms song birds is the subject of an intere contribution by C. E. Linney to the United States Monthly Weather Review. It apver plant is too tender to winter over.

Out, and keeping them afterward air-tight. States Monthly Weather Review. It appears that during the night of August 15 storms prevailed over the northern county, Mr. Warner, noticed that for 48 hours before the storm not a sound was heard from the numerous song birds in the district. This observation was so full of interest that Mr. Linney wrote for additional information, with the result that he received numerous letters, some confirming it; others stating that birds sing louder and more persistently before a great storm, and nearly all agreeing that they are more restless than usual at such a time. Mr. Linney has found the follow- | does the farmer of his fifty-dollar cow.

birds and storms: When birds cease to sing, rain and thunder will probably occur. If birds in general pick their feathers, wash themselves, and fly to their nests, expect rain. Parrots and canaries dress their feathers and are wanted ing before a storm. If the peacock cries when he coses to roost, and, indeed, much their feathers and are wakeful the evenat any time, it is a sign of rain. Long and loud singing of robins in the morning denotes rain. Robins will perch on the topmost branches of trees and whistle when a storm is approaching. The rest-

lessness of domestic animals and barn-yard fowls before an approaching storm

is well known, and many of their peculiar-

ities have been noted; but the actions of

ing weather proverbs referring to song

song birds do not appear to have previousreceived particular attention.

Lawyer-You say that you were in the saloon at the time of the assault referred to in the complaint.

Took the Same.

Witness-I was, sir. Lawyer-Did you take the cognizance of he barkeeper at the time? Witness-I don't know what he called it, but I took what the rest did.-Boston

The Census of Insects.

An insect census has just been taken on purely scientific lines with a view to determine as far as it is possible which insects are a boon and a blessing to mankind, and which are the reverse.

Although the statistics quite upset the old idea, that all insects and lower animals were created solely for man's benefit, yet it is conclusively proved that while some insects are rightly termed "pests," able service; and fortunately for our crops and vegetation the latter are in the ma-

According to the census, insects are to be classified as good, bad, and indifferent; the good insects number 1,116 families, the bad insects amount to 113 families, while the indifferent insects, who could not for one reason or another satisfactorily answer all the questions on their census papers, and must therefore for the present be looked upon as doubtful characters, reach a total of 72 families.

No fewer chan 112 families of the bad or injurious insects feed upon cultivated plants and crops, doing damage and devouring thousands of pounds worth of vegetable produce annually; gobbling up our spring cabbages and succulent young peas, etc., in the most ruthless fashion; while the 113th family is parasitic upon, and copy and harm to warm blooded

Of the good or beneficial insects, seventy-five families devote themselves to the destruction of their wicked, vegetabledevouring brethren, which they accomplish and 16, 1898, severe electrical, wind and in a most satisfactory and wholesale manner, while the remaining useful insects, thirty-two families, act as scavengers clearing away with great rapidity all sorts of decaying vegetable and animal matter, two families aid us as polleuizers, and three form food for our eatable fishes.-Germantown Telegraph.

> Mrs. Ellen H. Richards says that we send our young men to college to be fitted for thirty-thousand dollar teachers and three-hundred-thousand-dollar engineers, but we take less care of their food than

Cheating Isn't Smart!

It isn't at any time. It's doubly foolish and doubly wicked to cheat a man who has the beginnings of Consumption by promising to cure him when you can't. You might as well throw a drowning man a rope with a sinker on!

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral will cure Consumption in the earlier stages - sometimes even when the disease is far advanced. We say this on the testimony of thousands, many of them doctors who have prescribed the Pectoral for years and years.

Their words are such as these:

"My mother was troubled with consumption for many years. At last she gave up and came home to die. A neighbor told her not to give up, but to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. She did so, and is today in the enjoyment of good health. Of course, after this Ayer's Cherry Pectoral was a household remedy with me. Both my wife and son have weak lungs, and they always keep Cherry Pectoral near them, for it promptly cures coughs and colds of all kinds. We would not be without it for the world."—D. P.

Jolly, Avoca, N.Y., Feb. 2, 1899.
"I am using Ayer's Cherry Pectoral at the present time in my own family and am well pleased with it. It seems to have the same physical and medical properties it had forty years ago when it saved my life."—A. J. EIDSON, M.D., Fort Madison, Iowa, Jan. 4, 1899.

Now don't discount this testimony. We stand back of every word we print in the papers.

The \$1.00 size is the one for those who fear the beginnings of Consumption. J. C. Ayer Co., Manufacturing Chemists for 60 years at Lowell, Mass.

FREE We direct special attention lowing remarkable statements:

Dear Madame - Yours hand. I recommend to hand. I reatment, because I have tried it, and know it to be just what he says it is. I was cured by it, and have remained so eight years; have known of many others be ing cured of the very worst cases. By all means get it. Yours truly, W. E. Penn.

Enreka Springs, A.K., Mar. 24, 1894. The above is a letter written by the late Rev. W. E. Penn, the noted Evangelist, to Mrs. W. H. Watson, New Albion, N. Y. The late Prof. Basil

Manley, of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, Louisville, Ky., says of Aerial Medication: "I can cordially recommend its use.' Write for a fac-

simile of his letter. Hearing and Memory Restored. I took Catarrh in 1861. I

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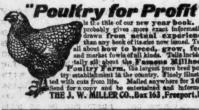
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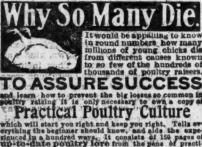
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OUR POULTRY DEPARTMENT

My Leghorn Hen.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by H. I. Yes, once I had a Leghorn hen As spry as she could be. Her ears were white, her comb-Few smarter hens than she.

And every morn at break of light, She sought the early worm. She crawled out through a bole so small, 'Twould make a weasel squirm. She thought not of the crop of grass, Her own crop she would fill. She searched for beetle, bug and worm, With greatest Leghorn skill.

She soon found out the garden spot Was much the better place To scratch for angle-worms and grubs, And came with Leghorn pace.

And in one morning scratched a row Of onlone from the ground. She are a great nice cabbage head, Almost three feet around.

Then ate three ripe tomatoes up And tasted of a pepper; But thinking that was rather queer, She left it for her supper.

Indignantly she scolded me.
I waved my hat and shooed,
She glared at me with flashing eyes
And told me I was rude. You say she lays an egg a day For all the long year round. O, yes, indeed she lays the eggs, But they're not always found.

For she will lay where you can't see And cackle where you do. Her great life object, is you see, To get the best of you.

Hawks, Owls and Chickens.

By the Editor

During a recent visit to our fruit farm, where we are breeding choice poultry, I was surprised to learn that we had lost several dozen beautiful White Wyandotte. Brown Leghorn and Plymouth Rock chickens, by the depredations of hawks. There is a piece of timberland about onequarter of a mile distant where hawks preed and live. Occasionally they swoop down and carry off a chicken. I would like to ask the readers of Green's Fruit Grower if they can give any preventive for thieving of hawks? There are few more enlightened birds than hawks.

One day I was driving by a farm house As I approached I saw a large hawk perched in an apple tree. He had evilently been there some time, watching for the appearance of an old hen and chickens. In a moment the chickens appeared around the corner of the house, and in a flash the hawk swooped down and carried off one of the flock. It is doubtful if rural people are aware of the number of chickens that are stolen by hawks and owls. These predaceous birds also destroy large numbers of quail, partridge and other game birds. The owl is equally as de-

A friend relates an account of an owl, which had killed a large chicken and had int entirely devoured it during the night.

He planned to set trans for the night. He planned to set traps for the owl when he was told by an old fisherman to spread an ordinary fish net over the dead fowl. The fisherman said that the owl would entangle himself in the net. The attract attention. Four crops-fruit, poulnet was simply thrown loosely over the ned at any point, The next morning the owl was found entirely wrapped in the net. My friend took the net and owl to the barn and let the owl loose. He perched upon a window sill and continued to use that position for his perch. He was fed occasionally on a woodchuck, but for several days was forgotten and did not receive

He was wondering what he should give the owl next, and thought he would see what the owl would do with a full grown rooster. Therefore he caught a large cooster, full grown, and threw him into the cellar. The owl did not seem to see the rooster. My friend took a pole and forced the owl from his perch on the window-sill, and he flew to the cellar floor, lighting near the rooster. The rooster rufed his feathers as though about to fight the owl. The owl remained motionless for a few moments, but finally made a quick leap and dropped on the back of the rooster. The rooster had no opportunity whatever to defend himself, and was soon carried by the owl to the window sill perch. The owl proceeded immediately to pull off the rooster's head, and to feed

Owls cause, more destruction amon partridge and other game than do hawks. Partridge like to roost upon fences running through the woods, and in this position they are easily discovered by the owls and become easy victims.

Hens Paid.

I give to my hens fresh water twice a would less often, or once a day. I keep shells and grit always where my hens can get them whenever they want them, and I believe it pays. My hens are kept in plain houses costing only \$10 each. The shells and grit are in boxes holding about two quarts each, arranged so as to self I started out with 93 hens and pullets. From January, 1898, to January, 1899, 12 months, they laid 9,244 eggs.—C. H. Chester, Hampden Co., Mass.

Help the Hens.

Something from nothing you can't take. The most of us are beginning to realize the truth of this trite saying in regard to most things about us. It is a poor farmer who does not realize that he cannot take grain from his fields year after year returning nothing to them without sometime, sooner or later, getting to the end of his string, and finding his land run down and bankrupt. But some poultry men have not discovered that the same principle holds good in regard to hens. You can't get something from nothing there, either. If your hens are to lay eggs, they must have something to work with; they must get egg forming elements from some source or other.

In recent years the practical poultry man has been able to double his egg supply in the winter by a careful study of egg-producing foods. Prominent among these must be placed green cut bones, a food that is easily and cheaply obtained and that is undoubtedly the greatest egg-prothat is easily and cheaply obtained and that is undoubtedly the greatest egg-pro-ducer ever fed to hens. The bone, when finely cut while it is still green, supplies that element of animal food so needed and

so relished by fowls, taking the place of the bugs and worms which the hens devour so greedily upon the range. Moreover, the bone supplies the mineral mat-ter needed for egg formation, the lime, the an ideal egg food.

magnesia, and is, in short, When we consider how cheaply the bone can be procured and how little trouble it is to prepare them for the fowls, it is diffi-

Fruit Growing and Poultry Raising.

cult to understand why any poultry man

neglects their use.-F. B. White.

The combination of fruit growing and poultry raising, properly managed, will produce very profitable results. Some time ago the Weekly Sun contained an article on "Poultry and Small Fruits," which was quite generally copied. The following on the same subject from the pen of Mr. P. H. Jacobs, a well-known authority on all the other day. agricultural topics, in the Farm and Fireside, is of interest:

A fruit farm, upon which is grown small fruits, may not offer very tempting inducements in the way of keeping poultry, but it should be remembered that while a limited period of the year is devoted to bearing and ripening fruit, quite a long interval intervenes from the ending of one season to the beginning of another, and this interval opens the way for the occupancy of the ground devoted to vines by poultry. It is true that poultry will completely destroy the blossoms and ripening fruit that they can reach, and at such periods the range to them of the fruit natches is not available, and the matter should therefore be systematized a little. Let us examine a fruit farm upon which are grown straw berries, raspberries, blackberries, apples, peaches, grapes or any other fruit. In the first place no sensible fruit grower will expect good results unless he has his orchards of standard trees free from the intrusion of small varieties. The orchard is therefore, vacant so far as the land is concerned; that is, it is occupied only above the reach of fowls. If partition fences be made, which can be cheaply done of lath fowls can have the run of the orchard without hindrance in any manner to the growing fruit. The fowls are beneficial rather than injurious. Strawberries come into bearing sooner than other fruits and therefore are soonest gathered. When the crop is off let the poultry in. This gives them a fresh range. Cultivation of the berries may still be done, for the freshly turned earth will be only the more inviting. Next in season will be raspberries, then blackberries. Into each field in turn the fowls may be allowed to go, and the occasional change from one field to another will be the means of securing more eggs and healthier poultry. The orchard is then still ready for them at any time, and by taking advantage of all the circumstances poultry and fruit farm may be combined. No business man who is in possession of two or more floors of a building thinks for moment of losing the space gained from the upper stories, nor should the fruit grower allow the land to be useless while the trees are bearing or idle. Fowls do not deprive the land of anything, nor do they require any more care in the orchard than when located elsewhere, but they keep industriously at work in the endeavor to catch insects, both on the trunks of trees, among the vines, from the cultivated ground and amid the grass and stubble. Nor is this all. Their droppings serve as manure, enriching the soil and feeding the growing trees, the distribution of the manure being done by the fowls themselves during their constant ramblings. The proper utilization of fruit farms may be carried further, for bees should be included. They would not only secure and store away honey, but assist in the matter

Fall and Winter Eggs.

of fertilizing the blossoms. It is to the

economical application of every pursuit

possible on a fruit farm that we desire to

try, eggs and honey—may be raised with-out either of them being brought in con-

flict with the other. A good, well-managed

flock of fowls will easily pay all the ex-

penses incurred in an orchard, and con-

sidering that they require no extra space,

The prices for eggs advance enough in the fall to make their production profitable, if the hens didn't show a decided inclination to drop off in their laying. I suppose it is this tendency of the hens to fall off in laying that makes the eggs go up in price, and not a plot on the part of the hens to stop laying when eggs are high. But as a rule fall eggs are more profitable than winter eggs. We have plenty of good food at hand for them, and there is no cold weather to stop their laying. What, then, is the reason for their falling off in numbers? It is because they have too much fattening food which they gather from the fields and gardens. We must remember that the fall is the harvesting time, and that nearly every plant has ripened its fruits and seeds. The ground is covered in every direction with seeds, grains, berries and fruits, and the hens go forth and fatten on these. They secure an abundance of food, whether they are fed at home or not. They fatten up quickly, and get lazy and sleek, and then they begin to cease to lay eggs. In order to counteract this tendency we must be able to shut the laying hens up in runs or yards part of the day, where they cannot find so much food. Let them get all the exercise they can, and instead of turning them out in the gardens day and I believe it pays better than it and fields early in the morning, let them scratch and work in the yard for their breakfast. They won't get much there, but the effort to find food will be good for them. Later, when turned loose in the fields, they will have a keener appetite and a better stomach to digest what they may

At this season of the year they need to be fed green bone, pounded shells, and other articles with lime in them. The fruits and berries and seeds which they find in the fields will be fattening enough but they do not contain the lime essentials that go toward forming egg shells. These must be given to the hens artificially, and if they are added to their regular diet they will show less inclination to fall off in their duty of egg laying. On large grain farms the chickens and hens will, of course, pick up plenty of grains that have been left in the field after threshing, but if one does not go into this kind of farming, wheat, bran or some other kind of grain diet must be fed. Variety of food is excellent for the hens, but we must see that along with it they get the kind that supplies them with the proper ingredients. Too often neglect to study the nature of the food that the hens are likely to pick up on the place or in the field is the real cause of the falling off in the egg supply. A little close study of the question will give us an abundance of both fall and winter eggs, and increase the profits of our business.

Anne C. Webster, in American Cultivator Jelly of any kind is easier made an more successful if the juice is boiled uncovered for afteen minutes and the sugar heated in the oven, so the jelly will boil soon as possible after it is put in. The jelly glasses or cups should be wet in cold water before filling them. CHICKS ARE QUAIL.

And Sparrows Are Reedbirds Be-fore They Get to New York Restaurants.

Providing game birds out of season as well as in season gives employment to many wide awake folks around Paterson, N. J. There was a time in New York and in other big cities when no quall could be secured in the restaurant, and the bird was scratched from the menu card in the dining halls. But no one can sit down to a linner now and hear the waiter say: "There is no quail; it is out of season."
That's because there is a new kind of quail in town. The quail is furnished from North Paterson and Clifton, and the quail is tiny chickens raised in incubators. "Do you have much call for this quail?" one of the Paterson dealers was asked

"Bless your heart, we have more business than we can attend to," was the prompt reply.

After the chickens have left his hands and get into New York they are not chickens, but quail. In the first place, they are put on ice for a few days, and then French cooks have a preparation that turns them into quail, or so much like quail that no one unless an unusually good judge can tell the difference when they are served on the table tightly wrapped in a thin slice of bacon.—New York Press.

Winter Eggs.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower:

We are often prone to lay to "the per versity of nature" things which are largely our own fault. We often complain of bad luck, or calmly accept it without com-plaining, feeling that we must take "the nevitable", when the truth is that if we looked about us a little, we might very easily remedy that which troubles us. It often seems to be a hard provision of nature that our hens should lay plentifully in the summer when eggs bring 10 cents dozen, and go back on us completely in the winter when eggs are worth from 25 o 50 cents a dozen. But the truth is that is the fault of neither nature nor the hens. The whole trouble is that we do not get our hens into the proper condition o lay eggs. We are not fair to the hen. When we send a man to do a piece of work we are usually careful to select a man who is in a working condition and not a man who ought to be in the hospital. But somehow or other we never seem to think about that with our hens. Anything that wears feathers and goes on two legs seems good enough to us to lay eggs, no matter what its condition. Here is where we make mistake No. 1.

Then when we send a man to do a piece of work we are apt to see that he has the tools to work with. We are not like Pharaoh in demanding bricks without straw. But how about our hens? Do we If there is one fact established in Henology it is that the fondness of fowls for bugs and worms is not an unnatural taste. The animal matter thus secured supplied most important element in the food. And it is largely because the hens cannot procure this food in winter, that they cease to lay eggs.

Another reason for few eggs in winter is that the hens are not only not in the best physical condition, but the food they get does not contain the proper elements for egg making, and as has been hinted a hen cannot make bricks without straw. Food containing the necessary elements must be supplied if we are to have full egg baskets.

It is for this reason that the feeding of It is for this reason that the According to Professor Packard, in the money-making poultry men and —According to Professor Packard, in the among money-making poultry men and women. Green cut bone supplies this at a less expense than grain can be fed. It keeps the fowl healthy, it makes eggs, and is, in short, an indispensable food. No person who keeps fowls, be they few or many, can afford to be without a green bone cutter .- L. A. Worthington.

Gave Him Pause.

There was an eager light in the young man's eye as he entered the private office of the publisher.

"I have written a novel," he said, "and this is the manuscript. I wish to reserve all rights, not only to all editions of the book itself, but to all dramatizations of it." "You seem to take it for granted that we will accept it," said the publisher, picking up the manuscript and looking through its pages.

"Yes, sir. It has been rejected by six publishing houses."
"Young man," said the other, with emo-

tion, handing the manuscript back to him, "I don't want to be responsible for springing another 'David Harum' on the public,' -Chicago Tribune.

Suspected the Best Man.

A Chicago minister who is very popular among marrying folk recently met a man for whom he had performed the marriage ceremony several years before. "Do you remember marrying me?" the

smiling man asked him,
"Certainly I do," responded the minister. "Well, now, doctor; I know it's a deli-cate question, but did you ever receive any remuneration for that service?" The reverend gentleman hesitated, cleared his throat and then blurted out:

"Not a red cent." Then his questioner smote his palm with the other fist, and exclaimed: "I feared as much. Do you know, we have had good reason to suspect that best man ever since?"—Chicago News.

Wrapping Winter Apples in Paper.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower: Dear Sir.-I noticed in your paper-Green's Fruit Grower-some time ago an article in regard to some fine apples that you had wrapped with paper and then placed in cold storage and sold for about \$5 per barrel along in the spring. It is information along this line that I desire to ask you about. I have some fine apples that I would like to pack nice and place in cold storage for a better market. Apples have sold here for \$1 per barrel, but are selling for \$1.25 and \$1.50 per barrel now That is, delivered at the cars or in Chicago, Ill., or Buffalo, N. Y., or Roches-

ter, N. Y. Can you tell me where I can get barre material, as barrels are very hard to get here or cannot be got at all? I would feel very thankful to you if you will give me the information that I have asked you

for above.—Charles Lambert; Ohio.

Reply: We wrapped our apples in pieces of newspaper, which is as good as other paper. First-class apples here are worth \$2.50 per barrel at wholesale. You can certainly make money by placing them in cold storage if you know to whom to ship

for that purpose, but about this we cannot advise you. Large commission houses in the principal cities have facilities for cold

storage.

It is difficult to tell you how to grade your apples, but I should do so with care, using only good sized specimens, free from serious blemishes only, in the first-class barrels. I would send no small or knotty apples even in the second-class. It is not strictly necessary to wrap the apples in paper, since they will keep all winter safely without that precaution. I simply wrapped them in paper in order to keep wrapped them in paper in order to keep them over late in the spring. It would not pay you to wrap in paper a large quantity of apples unless you did it for some special purpose, or special market.

—Editor Green's Fruit Grower.

Lincoln's Proverbs.

An autograph letter which I should like to own was shown to me a few days ago,
"A. Lincoln" was boldly signed at the end of it, and this wisdom was there, para-graphed in this wise: "Do not worry.

"Eat three square meals a day.

"Say your prayers.
"Think of your wife. Be courteous to your creditors. "Keep your digestion good. "Steer clear of biliousness.

"Go slow and easy.
"Maybe there are other things that your special case requires to make you happy, but my friend, these, I reckon, will giv you a good lift."—New York Times.

Here and There.

Some men consider fly-fishing reel sport. The little a man wants here below is a little more. A finished gentleman is one some co uette has done up. Last but not least—the one used by

a joke, yet he is quick to tumble.

St. Louis shoemaker. Some folks run away to get married and some run away to get unmarried. An acrobat may be unable to appreciate

A head of hair is about the only thing

that is equal to more than the sum of its parts. me women marry just to see what kind of fool husbands men will make. Fortunately the average man overlooks lot of sins he is capable of committing.

When some people feel run down they acquire the bicycle habit and run others True charity originates in the heart and scapes by way of the pocketbook. A man is apt to show that he has been drinking by trying hard not to show it.

It is said the Japanese never swear.

When a Jap gets mad he goes out and

slams the door. A man is said to be in his cups when, as a matter of fact, the contents of the cups are in him.

At 28 many a man's ambition is to enter not demand eggs without proper food? We do that very thing, over and over again. to keep out of the poor house.—Chicago

Popular Science.

The healthiest spot in the world seems to be a little hamlet in France named Aumone. There are only forty inhabitants. twenty-five of whom are eighty years of age and one is over one hundred.

-A simple method for resuscitation from asphyxia is reported by Dr. W. Freudenthal. He introduces the index finger into the mouth and moves it to and fro over the epiglottis, causing an effort to swallow, which is immediately followed by a return of respiration. This has proven success ful when the older methods have failed,

needed element as does no other food, and logical Commission, the oak tree is inhabited by 442 species of insects, the willow by 223, the pine by 170, the hickory by 170, the birch by 117, the maple by 102, the poplar by one hundred, the elm by ninety-two, the chestnut by sixty-six, the wild cherry by fifty-six, the thorn by fortysix, the walnut by forty-four, the butternut by twenty-nine and the wild plum by twenty-one.

-The island of Malta is the only known spot where the remains of dwarf elephants are found. There are several places on the island where the bones of these miniature pachyderms have been unearthed, and hundreds of skeletons have been se cured in whole or in part. One of these whose teeth and bones showed was a fullgrown specimen, was less than two and a half feet in height, and could not have weighed over six hundred pounds when in the flesh.

-The lighting of a room depends, to large extent, upon the color and the material of the walls; in other words, upon the percentage of light reflected by them. Recent experiments have shown the pro portion of light reflected to be in percent ages as follows: Black velvet, 0.4; black cloth, 1.2; black paper, 4.5; dark blue, 6.5; dark green, 10.1; light red, 16.2; dark yellow, 20; blue, 30; light yellow, 40; light green, 46.5; light orange, 54.8; white, 70; mirror, 92.3.

-The tunnel-shaped cloud, says Profes sor Shaler, may be seen in the whirlwind in the street,—the little dust storm as well as in the tornado or waterspout. All are on the same principle. The funnel is the chimney through which the particles of air are drawn up. A short way up, the cylinder expands into the funnel part again, and a cyclone cloud has really the shape of an hourglass, only it is not often visible. Whirlwinds may be formed by fires heating the earth's surface,-notably by forest fires. They have been formed by active volcanoes. On the sea they are waterspouts.

Heredity.

"Do you believe in heredity, Mrs. Simp "Indeed I do; every mean trait Robbie has I can trace right back to his father.' "Does his father believe in heredity, "Yes; he traces Bobby's faults all back

SOMETHING NEW.

to me.

Green's New Catalogue of Ornamental Shrubs, Vines and Trees.

We have spent much time the past summer in taking photographs of vines, shrubs, trees, hedges, ornamental borders, etc., at the residence of C. A. Green, and at our nursery, and have taken in all nearly sixty new photographs, which we have reproduced in half-tone engravings. We have embellished our new catalogue

Her Dear Friend.

Emma-Charley asked me to marry him last evening, and I had to refuse him, the dear/fellow.

Ella-How did it happen? uma-Of course I like Charley, but as to marrying him—
Ella—I mean how did it happen that he asked you?-Boston Transcript.

No Alternative.

Prison Visitor-Wasn't it rather a cold blooded thing to do-shooting the man down while he was praying? Mountaineer-I had to do it, podner. If I'd let 'im pray a little while longer, he mought o' won the Lord over to his An' then whar would I of ben?-Indian-

The Egg of a Shark.

A shark's egg is one of the oddest look ing things imaginable, and has no more resemblance to an egg, strictly speaking, than it has to a paving stone. In one variety it is pillow-shaped, and has a long "horn," or "feeler," at each corner. It is about two inches long, and the color almost pure black. It is unprovided with shell, as we understand that word, but the contents are protected by a thick, leathery covering, which has almost as much elasticity about it as a covering of rubber would have. The "feelers" mentioned catch hold of and wind themselves around pieces of seaweed and other floating objects and hang until the egg is hatched.

One variety of the shark lays eighteen eggs during the month of April. These float about until early in December, when the little sharks emerge.-Pearson's

Early and Late Pruning.

In Orchard and Ranch, Dr. Ragiand tells what he knows about pruning fruit trees.

Most people believe pruning should be done while the trees are dormant. Here is what the doctor says:

Now and again the question is asked, "When is the best time to prune, and how much pruning should be done?" We lay no claim to superior knowledge, bu an experience of over twenty years in fruit growing has given us some tolerably well defined views. Mind you, we may be wrong in some of our conclusions. The time for pruning depends largely upon what we desire to accomplish, and also upon the age of trees that pass under the knife. Pruning to increase fruitfulness, to promote the development of fruit buds should be done after the tree has begun its growth in the spring-in April or May-or prior to the time that fruit buds would begin to form for the next year's crop-Checking wood development by rather sharp cutting back in May has the effect to stimulate the production of fruit buds. Such is the view of Prof. Wm. Saunders, an eminent authority on American horti-

We think that there is foundation in

fact for this opinion. On the other hand, pruning done during the rest or dormant period stimulates strong, woody growth. The development of vigorous new shoots always follows winter pruning, especially when the cutting is at all severe. This be ing true, it is sometimes well to evoke this power to produce a new top on trees that are disposed to produce long branches and become, because of this, top heavy. This plan we have seen to produce very good results on old trees, rejuvenating them, as it were, and giving crops of fruit of excellent quality, equal to that produced by younger trees. As we have had occasion to observe before, there should not be a necessity for severe pruning when the orchard receives intelligent care from the time of setting forward.

The fruit grower should shape the young where they should not be allowed to grow bud may be rubbed off without injury to the tree. The loss of a limb of considerable size must lower to a certain extent the vital energy of a tree. Yet, with all our care, we constantly find that limbs are crossing and interfering, and must be removed. Heading back is an important feature of pruning and helps us to give to our trees a compact, well formed head, but is not desirable after trees come into full bearing. Fruit bearing in a large degree arrests excessive wood growth, so that top heading is no longer necessary.

For the land's sake - use Bowker's



Chin Pimples are local in nature. They yield readily HEISKELL'S OINTMENT

HEISKELL'S SOAP

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Poultry



to be profitable, must lay well in winter when eggs are high. To inuce winter laying you hould feed liberally of the greatest egg pro-Webster & Hannum BONE CUTTER

is the most popular among practical poul, trymen. It runs with half the power of others, requiring but one hand to operate and is the only one which cuts bone fine enough for young chicks. It also cuts meat, gristle and vegetables without clogging. This is why it received the only award at World's Fair, Chicago.

Read what F. E. Dawley. Director of Read what F. E. Dawley, Director of Farmers' Institutes of New York State,

says: feed green bone if they are after profit, and from experience would say, get a Webster & Hann Cutter to do the work with. I am not at all interested in the sale of the Webster & Hannun Cutter, and have paid full price for the one I use so have no axe to grind."

Stearns Clover Cutters and Grit Crushers are a necessity yard. A scienpoultry feeding, with catalogue of bone cutters, cloves

tific treatise on cutters, grit crushers, etc., will be mailed free to all applying for it.

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Recognizing its value to those who desire all the news of the State and Nation, the publishers of news of the State and Nation, the publishers of news of the State and Nation, the publishers of news to have the new tension between the new tension to the new tension tension to the new tension t "GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER" (your own favorite home paper) have entered into an alliance with New York Weekly Tribune which enables them

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NOV.

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By a new discovery which fee or food. permanently, also full di use it. books and testimonia use it, books and testimonia; who have been cured, and et o aid you in saving those to you from a life of degramate poverty and disgrace. The above is a picture of erts, 1033 Golden Gate Ave. he had led a drunkard most heartly recomme



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NOV.

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use it, books and testimonials from numerous who have been cured, and everything needed to sid you in saving those near and dear to you from a life of degradation and ulti-

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FISH, ANIMALS, AND ALL

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device. It is easy to set, suited to any bait, can be used anywhere, nothing CAN ESCAPE UNTIL RELEASED. Ev-

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ets, each, post-paid. Price, per dozen, by express, No. 1, \$2.25; No. 2, \$3.50.

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Apple, Pear and Plum Trees.

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189 SOUTH WATER STREET,

Correspond with us. We have been established 23 years, and are a responsible

His Reason for Remorse.

Dr. Poundtext-You say, my friend, that you killed a man in a duel? .

Moonshine Jim—Yes, sir; he wus my rival fer the hand o' the ole 'ooman wot I married.

Dr. Poundtext-That was a terrible deed, sir. I hope you are sorry for it. Moonshine Jim-Sorry! You bet your life I'm sorry, parson. If I hadn't killed him, mebbe he'd 'a' married the ole 'ooman.-Kansas City Independent.

How to Plant a Tree Properly.

The failure or success of the young tree for the first two or three seasons after planting out depends largely on how this work is done. The young tree as it comes from the nursery row has been deprived in digging of probably half its roots, whose office it is to supply nourishment to the top or to the branches and leaves. The supply thus diminished so considerably necessitates a rather severe pruning of the top, cutting away an amount proportionate to the amount of roots or rootlets left behind in digging. This pruning should be done just before planting the tree, using a sharp knife. Cut away about threefourths of the top, preserving a strong center shoot or leader, which should be cut back well. The lower lateral branches should be left longer than the upper, which should be pruned back rather severely. Any broken or injured roots should also be pruned so that the ends will be smooth.

By a new discovery which can be given in its, coffee or food. It does its work so silently and surely that while the devoted wife, sister or daughter looks on, the drunkard is reclaimed even against his will and without his knowledge or co-operation. Send your name and address to Dr. J. W. Halues, sol Glenn Building, Cincinnati, Ohio, and he will mail enough of the remedy free to show how it is used in tea, coffee or food and that it will cure the dreaded habit quietly and permanently, also full directions how to use it, books and testimonials from hundreds who have been cured, and everything needed to you from a life of degradation and ulti-mate poverty and disgrace.

The above is a picture of Miss Mary Rob-erts, 1033 Golden Gate Ave., San, Francisco, Cal., who successfully cured her brother after he had led a drunkard's life for years. She most heartily recommends Golden. Spe-cific to every woman and wants to do every-thing in her power to help others save the drunkard. In planting the tree in the ground set it no deeper than it grew in the nursery, which depth may be determined by the dis coloration of the bark at the base. Let the roots rest on a bed of well-loosened soil. Replace the subsoil or clay at the bottom of the excavation with top soil, and let the excavation be somewhat larger than merely necessary to accommodate the roots. Fill in about the roots with pulverzed soil, using the hand to perform the work. After the roots are covered tread the soil well with the feet. All the soil used for filling should be trodden down quite firmly. After the tree is planted stake it and tie to the stake, or better still, make a compact, hard mound of soil about the base of the tree, to prevent the wind from whipping it about. In the spring remove this mound. During the first few seasons the young tree should be well mulched with manure or grass-clippings winter and summer.—Robert R. McGregor, in the Woman's Home Companion. Sager velvet collar, fancy piad lining, waterproof sewed seams. Suitable for both Rain er Overcost, and guaranteed GREATEST VALUE ever offered by us or any other house. For Free Cloth Samples of Men's Mackincoshes up to \$6.00, and Made-to-Measure Suita and Overcost at from \$0.00 to \$10.00, write for FREE SAMPLE BOOK No. 50E. Address, SEARS, ROEBUCK & Co. (Inc.) CHICACO. (Stars, Eschock & Co. are thorought reliable.—Editor.)

Fuddy-Harry is having a lot of trouble, but then, you know the course of true love never did run smooth. Duddy-Especially when the man in the case is a little crooked.-Boston Transcript,

CHICAGO.

succeed with this variety, it must be top grafted as above directed for the Bosc. -Edwin Hoyt, in Rural New Yorker.

and fair with good feeding and cultivation.

such as any orchard should have for profit

The Winter Nelis is one of the best of the

winter nears but the tree is like the Bosc

so poor and crooked a grower that fev

Care in Handling Winter Apples.

trees are raised by the nurserymen. To

BOSC ONE OF THE BEST

PEARS.

the market, for the reason that the tree

nurserymen grow a few Bosc by top-

working them, that is, by budding the Bos

extra trouble.

One has truly said, "apples should be handled as carefully as eggs in order to insure their keeping." Apples to be kept during the winter should be carefully picked from the tree, being careful not to bruise them in the least. Bruised apples may get shriveled, and the bruised parts may dry instead of rotting, and they may keep during the winter months, by being kept cold and aired, but the object with this article is to procure apples that will keep until late in the spring. When bruised apples do happen to keep a few months their bruised parts become dry and tasteless. It pays very well to handle apples carefully, and a little extra care need not cost more than a few cents worth

of work to each barrel. Barrels should be carefully examined and hoops nailed and made secure before apples are put in. Fine apples are often spoiled by driving nails through in order to fasten hoops after barrels are filled. When apples are poured down into the barrels, if the vessels used in gathering are not small enough to put down close to the bottom, barrels should be tilted to one side a little so as to roll apples in as easily as possible. While being picked off, apples should be carefully laid in the vessel; the inferior portion of the apples should be put near the top of the barrel, as we can better afford to crush the cheaper sorts in pressing in the head of the barrel. Barrels should be shaken while filling, and apples should be pressed in very tight so they can't jostle in the least, nor move out of place in transit. Bruises made by jostling and rubbing, are sure to caus apples to rot, but if they are only indented by hard pressure, they may be kept for a considerable length of time.—W. F. Grab's

How to Keep Apples.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower: Would you be kind enough to give me the best method how to treat fall and winter apples, as I have a great lot of fall ery fish, muskrat, or squircel which bites at the bait surrely caught. Perfectly safe for children, will not rust. One bait will catch from 20 to 30 fish. Will spring in any position; in short, it is a grand triumph over the unsafe and uncertain common fish-hook. Highly recommended by the Tribune, World, Press, and the Turf, Field and Farm. The Ohio Farmer says: "The Eagle Claw is a very ingenious article. The best device for catching fish and game we ever saw. Safe, sure and convenient." No. 1 is for all ordinary fishing, the ladies' favorite. No. 2 is for general use, both large and small fish and game. We have sold thousands, and they have all given splendid satisfaction. Price, No. 1, by mail, 30 cts. each; No. 2, by mail, 50 alld. Price, per degen, by express. No. 1, \$2.25: No. 2, \$3.50. apples, such as Smokehouse Rambo, etc., to keep them during the winter or part of the winter. By doing so you will greatly oblige.-Yours truly, U. M. Sheaffer, Pa. (Reply: Apples, as well as other fruits, better when each specimen is wrapped in paper, but without wrapping in paper both fall and winter apples can be ept safely for a long time by placing them in such cold storage houses Price, No. 1, by mail, and GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER one year, 50c., No. 2, by mail, and GREEN'S FRUIT provided in all large cities, the cold being produced by machinery and ammonia.

Apples can be shipped to the large cities, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Chicago, etc., to commission houses there, or to the cold storage houses in those cities for the purpose of placing in cold storage until a sale could

> It is not necessary to allow apples to sweat before putting them in cold storage. They can be barreled with safety directly after being picked, as I have proved by personal experience. Sort the apples carefully, placing only the best in barrels marked No. 1. Great pains must be taken in barreling to see that the apples are pressed in so tight that they will not rattle during shipment, but yet they must not be bruised seriously in packing. Apples shrink some after being barreled, hence the neces sity of being packed tight. It will pay to wrap fancy apples each in paper before

Horticultural Papers.

Agriculture in a broad sense means the ultivation of the soil. Any person who cultivates trees, plants, grain, or vegetables, is in this sense an agriculturist. Agriculture has of late been divided into block of trees, have some undersized trees. We have several thousand branches; those cultivating ordinary grain such. These trees are nice, healthy and vigorous; well branched, good crops being called farmers, those confining themselves exclusively to fruits being called pomologists, and those interested logue. Do you want them? If so, send us your list of the in fruits, flowers, ornamentals, etc., being classed as horticulturists, but all of these varieties you want, stating number of each you want, and we will submit classes rightly belong to agriculture. In one sense nurserymen and florists are

It would be difficult to find an agriculturist who is not interested in something which might be classed under another head. He must be interested in poultry and in the dairy, in horses, sheep and swine, in orchards, berry fields and gardens; therefore every farmer is something of a horticulturist, pomologist, poultryman, dairyman, etc.

He would indeed be a poor farmer who would pass by an article in his paper treating of orchards, or of the care of grape vines, or the treatment of strawberries or other small fruits. Whoever interests the farmer in fruit growing sufficiently to induce him to surround his farm home with such necessities as the fruit garden furnishes is doing a valuable service. There is danger that the farmer may overlook the best interests of his fruit garden. No one needs a supply of fruits more than the farmer. His family is cut off from near-by markets, and if he loes not supply his table with fresh fruits from his own garden, or orchard, he is not ikely to be provided with these necessities. I am the editor of a horticultural journal. We have subscribers from every part of the United States and Canada. Some

of the United States and Canada.

picked men from those departments who have a particular interest in fruit growing, but by far the larger portions of our subscribers are farmers. I mention this fact

Making a Bose Orchard. for the reason that many assume that our paper is not read by farmers. People say to us, "Why, your paper is a horticultural paper and we desire to reach the farmers." The Bosc pear will never be a glut in

grows so crooked and slowly that nurserycan assure these good people that our en will not grow it. Those who buy subscription list would be small indeed if trees do not understand that there is as we had no farmers in that list. much difference in the habit of growth in The subscribers to my paper who are trees as there is in animals, and are not strictly fruit growers are also interested in farming. You will have difficulty in willing to pay any more for one tree than another of the same species. If a nurseryfinding a fruit grower who does not deman were to bud 1,000 stocks to Bartlett, vote a portion of his land to hay, corn, he would, no doubt, get 900 good trees, while if 1,000 stocks were budded to Bosc, wheat, oats and other farm products. He must have farm implements even in the might not get more than 100 good salcultivation of his fruit trees, vines and able trees, and many of these might have to be staked while growing to get the body up straight so as to make a tree a cuspaper has something to say about farming tomer would receive if sent to him. Many and farm crops, knowing that horticultur-

also knowing that he has many farmers in the top of some strong-growing variety among his readers. like Clapp, Buffum or Anjou. To raise The difference between a horticultural the trees this way, the nurseryman has to paper and an agricultural paper is that the charge more for them to pay him for this former has more to say about orchards. berry fields and vineyards and more to If one wish to obtain a Bosc pear orchsay about the fruit garden than the strictly ard, the best way to get it is to set Clapp farm paper; and the farm paper differs or some strong-growing variety. Let it from the horticultural paper in giving grow two years, then top-graft it. This, more information about ordinary of course, is some trouble and expense to crops than about the fruits. But both pubdo, yet the one who does it will get a good lications may be considered agricultural paying pear orchard, for this variety will publications.-Charles A. Green, in Agrinever be overproduced. It is a fine pear, cultural Advertising. a heavy bearer, and usually grows smooth

ists are interested in those subjects, and

Currants for Profit.

There is no kind of small fruit that is so sure a crop if kept from the worm as the currant. It also generally sells at a good price, with the advantage to the grower that the currants will remain on the bushes two or three weeks, not only without injury, but each day growing bet-ter after they are colored. This may not altogether prevent a glut in the market. but it at least gives the current grower more time in which to market his fruit. The only drawback to current growing is the currant worm, but this is so easily killed by timely applications of hellebore powder that it is really an advantage to the grower who uses it in time, as it destroys the currants of so many others who would otherwise be his competitors. There is nothing usually to be made in what everybody can produce very easily-Amer-

The Temperature for Apples.

The right temperature for apples in order that they will keep well is a very cold temperature, just so they don't freeze. Twenty-two degrees is considered the freezing point for an apple, and is for some of the best keeping varieties, but this is too cold for some of the tender varieties. If the thermometer does not go down below twenty degrees the cellars can be left open, and if the apples are closely covered up there is but little danger of their freezing even though the weather is several degrees colder than twenty degrees. Since a cellar is naturally much warmer during the cold winter than a house we can safely leave a cellar open when it would be too cold to leave a house open. Apples need much cold for their keeping, and besides being kept by the cold they are improved in flavor by the same. A close damp cellar s not suitable for anything, but if a cellar is kept very cold while being closed apples can be safely kept for a time. Even if there is not much cold weather, if the temperature is as cold out as in the cellar should be kept open, or opened right often. We must put up with things as we have them, and so when we can't have much cold to air out our apples we must give them the benefits of such as is at hand. The great advantage of ice is because it weather is warm or cold, and late in the season towards spring the ice is needed very much. Even where ice is the dependence for the cold attention should be given to the airing out wherever the veather is cold or cool enough to allow this to be done. At times we must air out a little even when the weather is not quite failed to give a heavy bloom. as cold as we would wish, because there must be some fresh air however the tem-

Stable Hints.

perature.-W. F. Grab's Book.

The next thing is to groom him quite dry, first with a wisp of straw and then with a brush. This removes dust, dirt and sweat, and allows time for the stomach to recover itself and the appetite to return. It also refreshes the animal. If he has been fasting long, give him a small quantity of hay during grooming.

When cool, dry and willing to eat, let him have his oats, and stand by while he consumes it.

The next morning after your horse has come home tired and wearied, let his legs be well rubbed by the hand. Nothing so soon removes soreness. It also detects thorns or splinters, soothes the animal and enables him to feed comfortably.

Let the horse have some exercise every lay, otherwise he will be liable to disease Look often at the animal's feet and legs. Disease or wounds in those parts, if at all neglected, soon become dangerous. Every night look and see if there is any stone between the hoof and the shoe; by

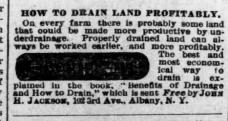
standing on it all night, the horse will be ame the next morning. The shoes should be removed or changed every three or four weeks. The hoof is ecntinually growing, and any fault in the foot or shoe must be corrected without

The frog and sole of the hoof should never be pared, nor the heels opened, be-cause this robs the foot of its natural protection, exposes it to bruises and injuries of different kinds, and leads to contraction and disease. The shoes should not be heavy. Heavy

shoes fatigue the limbs and are worn out long before they should be. The shoes ought to be the full size of the hoof. Small shoes are injurious to the foot

and lead to its being mutilated to fit the The onter crust of the hoof should never be rasped. Rasping removes the smooth hard fibers and makes the hoof brittle and

deformed. No more nails than are absolutely necessary should be employed to attach the shoe. Nails weaken the hoof, by breaking and splitting its fibers.



\$3 a Day Sure and we will show you for a furnish the work and teach you from you will show you for a you work it. of these subscribers are clergymen, law-

Too High.

"It's no use," exclaimed Willie Wish ington, "I never can learn to say the right thing at the right time. I told Miss Slimmins that her eyes shone on me like the stars above.'

"That's old, but pretty," answered Miss Cavenne. "Yes. But she is one of those remarkably tall girls who resent any references to their height."

Deceitful.

"Men are queer animals," said the pes simist. "They are all more or less de-"Oh, I don't believe that!" replied the optimist. "I think there are plenty of people who strive to be honest. I know

I do, and I don't give myself credit for being any better than the majority of "Then why do you ask me how my health is every time we meet and stand around and look bored if I tell you?"-

Anyhow, it Rained.

"It looks like rain." "I beg your pardon?" "What does?"

least "

day."-Tit-Bits.

Chicago Times-Herald.

"The-the weather." "The weather, my dear sir, is a condition. Rain is water in the act of falling from the clouds. It is impossible that they should look alike."

"What I meant was that the sky looked like rain." "Equally impossible. The sky is the blue vault above us-the seeming arch or dome that we mistakingly call the heavens. does not resemble falling water in the

"Well, then, if you are so thunderingly particular, it looks as if it would rain.' "As if what would rain?"

"The weather, of course." "The weather, as before stated, being a ndition, cannot rain." "The clouds, then! And here it comes! And I have taken so much time in talking to you that I shall get wet to the skin before I can get to the tram-car. Good-

Sterile Blossoming Plums.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower: I notice in New York Tribune, Septem-

ber 13th, that the Agricultural Department claims that all plums except Robinson have sterile blossoms; also that the different varieties bloom in the same order everywhere, though the time of bloom varies in different sections. According to the department different sorts which blossom at the same time, must be planted near one another in order to get a full

Some forty years ago when I was a boy the old Blue Damsons bore abundantly, where no other sorts were within half mile. I frequently see isolated trees of the Lombard and Moor's Arctic overloaded with

To show that the order of bloom is not the same everywhere, I have only to compare the plum blossom chart of J. W. Kerr recorded at Delon, Md., with my record here in Eastern Maine. Burbank, April 9th; Ogon, April 12th; Chabot, April 13th; Willard, April 17th.

The above is from Mr. Kerr's chart and gives the time when the first blossoms of the sorts mentioned open. The following is from my record of '98

Willard, May 13th; Ogon. May 14th; Burbank, May 15th; Chabot, May 21st. The order of bloom varies throughout the long lists from which I have selected. I do not think growers will always find results satisfactory when the self-sterile sorts are planted with other varieties blooming at the same time. I have the Ogon, which is self-sterile, within eight feet of the Red June, and near other sorts that bloom at the same time, and yet they

the past six years these Ogons have never In some instances where nearly the whole top is Red June, the remaining Ogon branches fruit fairly well. I have several Burbanks near the Ogon and Red June, some of which bore well the past season, and some failed apparently with-

have never produced half a crop. During

out any reason. The past season on my grounds the Chabot (Bailey) blossomed about a week later than any other sort, and yet these trees are loaded, which indicates they are

not self-sterile. In my humble judgment, and my opinion is based on years of experience and observation, our unfavorable winters have half as much to do with these plum failures as self-sterility.-Chas. A. Miller,

Tough Bubbles.

East Union, Me.

Nearly all the boys and girls like to blow soap bubbles, but the trouble with these pretty many-colored globes is that they burst so easily. This need not be the case if they are blown with the mixture, the recipe for which is given here: Out into very thin shavings one-fourth of an ounce of castile soap; dissolve this in ten ounces of water, which is kept warm (no hot), and when this soap mixture is cool filter it; put this into a 16-ounce bottle (a full pint bottle holds 16 ounces), and add glycerine to it until the bottle is full; put the glycerine in a very little at a time, corking up the bottle and shaking it a hard as you can after every few drops of glycerine. When the bottle has been filled and thoroughly mixed by shaking as above directed, cork it up and set away where it will not be disturbed for a few days. In a short time the mixture will become muddy looking, but after a few days a

white layer will be found floating on the top, while the rest of it will be clear. This clear part must be drawn out without stirring up the top layer, and this can be done by the use of a siphon. A siphon may be made from any piece of small tubing. The tube must first be filled with water, and if it is a small tube it may be pinched near the middle and the water will not run out even when the ends hang down. Lower one end of the tube to the bottom of the bottle and let the other end hang down outside. Be very sure that the outside end hangs lower than the bottom of the bottle. If you have managed this right, first the water that was in the tube and then the mixture will begin to run out of the tube, and will not stop until the bottle is emptied. Let the water run out of the tube first, then as soon as the mixture begins to come out catch it in another bottle; as soon as the white layer on the top of the mixture comes down to the bottom of the bottle take the

tube out, as you only want the clear part.

Large and beautiful bubbles may be lown with this glycerine mixture, and if they are allowed to rest on a bone teething ring or soft woolen cloth they will keep heir shape for three or four hours. If a glass shade is placed over the bubble it will keep for three or four days .- Ex-

OVER WORK WEAKENS YOUR KIDNEYS.

Unhealthy Kidneys Make Impure Blood.

YOUR KIDNEYS ARE YOUR BLOOD PURIFIERS.



The Prompt Way to Cure Yourself When Symptoms Show That Your Kidneys Are Out of Order.

Test the Wonderful Curative Properties of the Great Modern Discovery, Swamp-Root, Every Reader of "Green's Fruit Grower" May Have a Sample Bottle Sent Free By Mail.

The way to be well is to pay attention | the blood, and thereby curing chronic and to your kidneys.

They are the most important organs of the body-the blood filters. All the blood in your body passes through your kidneys once every three minutes. The kidneys strain or filter out the im-

Purifying your blood is not a question of taking a laxative or physic. Does your blood run through your bowels?

purities in the blood-that is their work.

What the bowel-cleaner does is to throw out the poisons confined in your bowels ready for absorption into your blood, but the poisons which are already in your blood, causing your present sickness, it leaves there.

There is no other way of purifying your blood except by means of your kidneys. That is why bowel-cleaners fail to do their work-they fail to help the kidneys.

When you are sick, then, no matter what to any address, free by mail. you think the name of your disease is, the

iral help to nature, for Swamp-Root is the most perfect healer and gentle aid to the kidneys that is known to medical science. specialist, has attained a far famed reputation through the discovery and marvel- GROWER when sending their addresses ous success of Swamp-Root in purifying to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

dangerous diseases, caused by sick kidneys, of which some of the symptoms are given below.

Pain or dull ache in back or head, rheu-

matism, neuralgia, nervousness, dizziness, irregular heart, sleeplessness, sallow complexion, dropsy, irritability, loss of ambition, obliged to pass water often during the day, and to get up many times at night, and all forms of kidney, bladder and uric acid troubles.

Swamp-Root is sold by all dealers, in fifty-cent or one-dollar bottles. Make a note of the name, SWAMP-ROOT, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and remember it is prepared only by Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamten, N. Y.

To prove the wonderful merits of his great discovery he now offers to every reader of this paper a prepaid free sample bottle of Swamp-Root, which he will send

A book about Health, Diet and Disease first thing you should do is to afford aid to as Related to your Kidneys and giving your kidneys by using Dr. Kilmer's some of the thousands upon thousands of Swamp-Root, the great Kidney Remedy. | testimonial letters received from the suffer-In taking Swamp-Root you afford nat- ers cured, also sent free with the sample

The great discovery, Swamp-Root, is so remarkably successful that our readers are Dr. Kilmer, the eminent physician and advised to write for a sample bottle and to kindly mention GREEN'S FRUIT

Nothing to Take Back.

"Didn't you tell me," said the man with the skinned nose, bruised eye, and arm in a sling, "that this horse wouldn't scare at an automobile?"

"No, sir," replied the former owner of the animal. "I said he never had scared at one. I know exactly what I was talking about, sir. I got that horse from the country."-Chicago Tribune.

A Child's Conclusion.

"Papa, is it true that the devil is the father of lies?"

"Yes, my child; it is." "Then he must have had a little boy that he was always promising things to for to-morrow."-Chicago News.

The New Way.

The cannibal chief stood with his hand shading his eyes. A solitary figure was timidly creeping toward him from the jungle. Suddenly the old chief started. He took a quick step forward. "It is," he cried, "it is my son! He is coming home again!" Then with his eyes still fixed on the slouching figure he shrilly called to his head hunter: "Mbongwa, the prodigal is returning. Kill the fatted Kaffir!"-Cleveand Plain Dealer.

A Notification of Facts.

Advertising has been tersely though comprehensively defined as the public notification of a fact. This is a definition worth remembering. Facts are what the public is looking for in business announcements, and it likes to have them interestingly presented. The patrons of an established merchant have confidence in his advertisements. They accept his announcements as presentations of facts embodying timely information about his wares, and rely upon his statements in a popular newspaper as notifications of the advantages to be gained by purchasing his goods.-Philadelphia Record.

An enthusiastic amateur photographer, of Phoenixville, Pa., is Marion Lyttons. His pride has been a rather costly camera, which when not in use he kept in a thirdstory room of his home. For over a week past Mr. Lyttons has been too busy otherwise to take pictures, but one morning he decided to go out and secure some views. When he picked up his camera he was surprised to find a half-dozen bees flying about it. As he proceeded through the room with the camera in his hand a whole army of the insects came in a line out of small opening in the black box cover. Then the owner placed the camera on table, and started an investigation, which he gave up when the truth flashed upon him that a swarm of bees, which had come in through the open window, had made a hive out of the camera. The bees have been dismissed as tenants, but the camera will have to be overhauled.

Five Points of Beauty. According to the Eastern poets, a woman to be beautiful must possess the following qualities: Four things black-Hair, eyelashes, eye-

brows, pupils of the eye. Four things white-Skin, globe of the ve. teeth, limbs. Four things red-Tongue, lips, gums and

cheeks. Four things round-Head, throat, forearm, ankles.

Four things long-Back, fingers, arms, legs.
Four things large—Forehead, eyes, hips.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE HEELING ONE MILLION CURED CASES.

Over a million cures of disease in every form are now to the credit of Christian Science Healing. Many of these were cases that the doctors had given up as "incurable." Many more were chronic maladies that had baffled their skill for years. All were cured quickly; some were cured instantly. The evidence on these facts is simply incontestable and the curing still goes on. There can be no mistake or misstatement about it. The healers and their work are in the public view. It is my privilege as one of their number to have had a wonderful measure of success. During the past 13 years I have healed diseases of almost every known kind and in every stage of severity. They included many surgical cases where operations were otherwise threatened. They also included chronic cases of a tedious and obstinate nature. I cured cases that were far away from me, as well as those near at hand, And I tell you in like manner that wherever you may dwell, and whatever be your bodily ailment, or whether one or many physicians have failed to give you relief, if you report the case to me and so desire, you shall be cured. This is no vain or idle promise. My past success fully justifies it. You can be cured whether you believe in Christian Science or not, You can be cured whether in this city or thousands of miles away from me. In our Christian Science Healing distance is of no account; disbelief is not any hinderance; disappointments of the past only make stronger grounds for hope. All you really need is the wish to be healed.

I have just published a little book in regard to this blessed truth called "A Message of Health and Healing." If you to me I will gladly send you a COPY FREE. It gives many interesting facts and convincing testimonials. Enclose 2ct. stamp for postage. Address, S. A. Jefferson, C. S. B., 54 J. Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Rochester, M. Y.

and no remedy has ever been known to cure it until "5 Drops,"

the Rheumatic Cure demonstrated its wonderful curative power. It has never falled to cure RHEUMATISM in any form, Acute or Chronic.

In any form, Acute or Chronic.

Here is what a Prominent Physician has to say who has had 35 years of active Practice of Medicine:

I have never before in my 35 years of practice of medicine given my testimonial or recommendation to any patent medicine, but there is a remedy, the result of which has come under my own observation; for there is no Disease which has so baffed the medical skill of all ages as Rheumatism and to find a Reliable remedy for the same. At last we have found it in "5 DROPS" manufactured by the Swanson Rheumatic Care Company, Chicage, III.

The "5 DROPS" has proven itself wonderful for its curative power in Rheumatism, not as a Temperary Reliever only, but to give a Permanent Cure even in chronic cases. Some time ago, I had among there several Rheumatic cases, under my treatment and prescribed for these patients the very best Remedies which I skillfully selected, but without desirable results. I then heard of "5 DROPS" and of its Wonderful Cures, and prescribed it to a few patients who found relief from its use within a few days. After that I prescribed it to a great number and to my surprise, I will say that in the course of Two or Three Weeks after they had used "5 DROPS" and "6 Drop" Plasters they were Cured.

Among these were a few who had, for a number of years, been suffering with Chronic Rheumatism, who had ploted themselves around on Cratches. They came to my office without Crutches and told me they were perfectly Well. They give all the credit to "5 DROPS" and to "5 Drop" Plasters and this is their testimeny to the Swanson Rheumatic Cure Company for their kindness and for the conscientious way in which they are placing these Wenderful Remedies among suffering humanity, which they told me to write to the Company as an acknowledgment.

As I have seen the Curative Power of "5 DROPS" and "5 Drop" Plasters, in a great many instances, I can Truly recommend them and also that the firm is perfectly honest and reliable to deal with.

C. A. JACKSON, Physican and Surgeon, Kearney, Neb., Aug.

HOW LONG HAVE YOU SUFFERED'WITH RHEUMATISM? HOW LONG HAVE YOU READ ABOUT "5 DROPS" WITHOUT TAKING THEM? Do you not think you have wasted precious time and suffered enough? If so, Do you not think you have wasted precious time and suffered enough? If so, "then try the "5 drops" and be promptly and permanently cured of your afflictions. "5 Drops" is a speedy and Sure Cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago (lame back), Kidney Diseases, Asthma, Hay-Fever, Dyspepsia, Catarrh of all kinds, Bronchitis, La Grippe, Headache, Nervous or Neuralgic, Heart Weakness, Dropsy, Earache, Spasmodic and Catarrhal, Croup, Toothache, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Creeping Numbmess, Malaria, and kindred diseases. "5 Drops" has cured more people, during the past four years, of the above named diseases than all other remedies known, and in case of Rheumatism is curing more than all the doctors, patent medicines, electric belts and batteries combined, for they cannot cure Chronic Rheumatism. Therefore, waste no more valuable time and money longer, but try "5 Drops" and Therefore, waste no more valuable time and money longer, but try "5 Drops" and be promptly CURED. "5 Drops" is not only the best medicine, but is the cheapest, for a \$1.00 bottle contains 300 doses. Price per bottle \$1.00, prepaid by mail or express, or 6 bottles for \$5.00. For the next 30 days we will send a 25c. sample FREE to any one sending 10 cents for the mailing. Agents wanted.

SWANSON RHEUMATIC CURE GO., 160-164 E. LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.



American General Contest

Sloo CASH PRIZE given to-those who spell the names of four distinguished American Generals from the list of jumbled letters, using only the letters in the great property solving the early instance, the letters in top row R.EELE., can be arranged to spell the name of a great general, and so on, until ail are solved. To the person properly solving the entire list, we will give one of the property solving the entire list, we will give one of the property solving the entire list, we will give one of the property solving the entire list, we will give one of the property solving the entire list, we will give one in the property solving the entire list, we will give one of the property solving the entire list, we will give one in the property solving the entire list, we will give one of the property solving the entire list, we will give one in the property solving the entire list, we will give one is solved to be property solving the entire list, we will give one of the property solving the entire list, we will give one of the property solving the entire list, we will give one of the property solving the entire list, we will give one of the property solving the entire list, we will give one of the property solving the entire list, we will give one of the property one solved the great offer is made to introduce our goods in new homes. If there should be divided. We will promptly advise only if your solution is correct, and send you a full explanation of the favors we wish you to do for us, which we know you will gladly do, in way of reciprocation. Could anything be more fail. The great offer is made to fail the property advise one of the property o

"Westeroox, Me. This is to certify that I am personally acquainted with Mr. Alexander Speirs, and consider him responsible for any contracts he may make, and strictly reliable." KING S. RAYMOND, Mayor.

Suffered 18 Years. New Oured. "Dear Sir: Accept my many thanks. I think your trues is the only one that is sure cure. I consider myself cured by your trues after 16 years, trying many different kinds."

turne. I consider myself cured by your truiss after 16 years, trying many different kinds."

Saved from the Knife. "I had used every kind of a truss I could get hold of and found none that would hold rupture: in place, it being very low down, and the dectors told me that I could get help only by an operation, and which I had decided to have performed. I suffered so much from it, and had gone so far as to make arrangements with parties to perform the operation, when I happenents with parties to perform the operation, when I happenents with parties to perform the operation, when I happenents with parties to perform the operation, when I happenents with parties to perform the operation, when I happenents with a state of the performance of the perf

How to Cure Rupture.



elamed here is at lieura practice was placed in efastic webbfollowed, because all dependence was placed in efastic webbing or beits. You know that elastic soon rots; then, if proper
care is given, the belt must be readjusted every day; it can
never be two days alike. How can that care? It is a waste
of space to tell you about old style elastic or spring trusses,
or how you have suffered; belts and straps pulled so tight
that many say, I would rather die than stand the torture. So
they risk their lives and live in misery withouts truss.
To like to a Curs all know that the rupture must be held
easy, comfortable, natural, the same at it no rupture extiened. That is what our app compare it with a regression of
the comparing an electric light with a tallow candle.
Not an instrument of torture with ropes, pulleys, elestics,
etc., but a new idea that has been proven to be far ahead
of any known appliance. A wonderful invention and a
blessing to mankind.

Not an instrument of torture with ropes, pulleys, clastice, but a new idea that has been preven to be far a shad of any known appliance. A wonderful invention and a birding to manipulate. A wonderful invention and a birding to manipulate the control of the state of the control of the contro

nexts, I unhestistingly declare that I regard a failure in any instance as impossible."

Our Terms: He Cure, No Pay. Perfectly confident of our curing warrants us to adopt the above terms it is fair and honest. We know from actual experience that many people always write for something they can get for nothing. Many write who are not ruptured; they want for nothing, something they can sell to some afflicted person for \$10 or \$15; while others have no gratitude in them and never repay a favor. To keep such parties from bothering us we decided on this plant: Send us \$1 for single or \$2 for double, to be held by nas a small guarantee of good faith, we then send you a trues to be worn by you, but the trues is curs, and we only lend it. When you are cured you are to promptly send us back the trues and \$4. Many who get cured asy, we want to keep the trues. To all we reply, we will sell it to you at a fair price, the charge being according to the work done, and we will not careed \$10. It kakes from sixty days to six months to cure. The terms are fair, and we will not deviate fron, them.

done, and we will not exceed \$10. It takes from sixty days to six months to cure. The terms are fair, and we will not deviate from them.

Tou Gan be Oursel Free. Send us with your order the units of the control of th

. 2 MILL GENERAL BEARING

16. What is your occupation?

8. About how large is the rup-

8. Does it descend into the

8. Can you reduce or return it easily?

7. What is your height?

9. What is your age?

s. What is your weight?

350 BU. A DAY

For the land's sake - use Bowker's

barrels. They had been picked and emp-tied into the barrels without assorting and will be assorted after picking is through. This seems to be the favorite method with most orchardists and is a good way, I think. There were about 300 barrels of

REYNOLDS

EXPERIENCE IN HORTICULTURE.

There is Money in Peaches.

Not everywhere; not on all kinds of

soil; not in all situations; not in the hands

of all men, but on favorable soils and con-

ditions, convenient to good markets; not

exposed to untimely frosts or to too low

temperatures in winter, I believe that

peaches are about as certain and profit-

ble a fruit crop as this climate can pro-

duce. In the lake counties of Western

New York and in some counties back from

the lake I think the peach fails less fre-

haps it is not a more certain bearer than

the pear but will produce more fruit be-

fore it is ten years old than the pear and

will bring the producer more money. It

will do better, I think, on a naturally

drained sandy loam than on a heavier soil,

but if the heavier soil is thoroughly under

favorable soil and situation for the peach

tensively and would set a new orchard about once in three years. Then, if the

the remnants out and raise other crops on

the ground for a few years before replant-

There have been many profitable peacl

orchards in Monroe County this year. I

visited one in the town of Irondequoit

about two miles from the blue waters of Lake Ontario. It was owned by two ex-

perienced and prosperous gardeners of that

town and contained 23 acres in all, in

three orchards of ten, six and seven acres

respectively. The orchards had been trans-

latter two had certainly not reached full

productiveness, nor had the first, unless

he yellows shall too much reduce the num-

ers of trees. The deadly disease, which

has thus far haffled all efforts of scientists

to discover cause or remedy, was claiming

its victims and many large trees had been

felled since the crop had been gathered.

The soil in the peach orchards is a rich.

sandy loam and had been kept thoroughly

cultivated. The current year's growth of

wood and the large, luxuriant foliage gave

no intimation of the unparalleled drouth

that has afflicted that town the past

I had heard big stories from dealers in

town of the immense products of that orchard which they estimated at from ten

to sixteen thousand dollars. I found one

of the proprietors at home and told him of

the stories I had heard. He thought they

were greatly exaggerated, although they

had drawn away large quantities, several

loads a day. He said they had not had time to figure up yet but admitted that

there must have been near 12,000 baskets

and, as they sold at from 75 cents to \$1.10

a basket, they must have crowded pretty

hard upon \$10,000. Quite a proportion

of the peaches were the Elberta and they

were the largest and finest peaches that

he ever saw. I saw many of them in

market and ate some of them and they would certainly justify extravagant

weeks after they were picked and nearly

a week after becoming soft, before decay-

ing. They are not as juicy or so highly

colored as Crawford's Early, but the juice

is thicker and more mucilaginous. They

are indeed a remarkable peach and will

extend the season two or three weeks. We ate the last of Crawfords this year

about the middle of September and the

last of Elbertas October 6th. Last year

the Elberta was a failure in this vicinity.

dropping its leaves the latter part of May

from the effects of the peach leaf-curl

fungus, but that may not occur again in

many years. In addition to the Crawford

and Elberta they had some of the Crosby,

sider a good peach. Its flavor is certainly

very good and, if it will bear enough to

make it profitable it may prolong the sea-

son a few days beyond that of Elberta. It

World or Smock, which come in at about

is certainly much better than Stump the

the same time. There have been a num-

ber of other paying crops of peaches in

A VALUABLE APPLE ORCHARD.

On the fifth of October I went out to

Albion, Orleans Co., to get information

about the apple crop this season. Apple

buyers put forth such extravagant state-

ments, through the city press, of the great abundance of apples in Orleans and Gen-

esee Counties that one would be led to

believe, were the statements accepted, that

the apple trees were breaking down under

their precious burdens and that every one

can have apples to eat the coming winter

almost free of cost. But one riding through

the country under such an impression

would soon become disabused, for where

he passed one orchard tolerably well filled

with fruit he would probably pass a dozen

almost barren with a carpeting of dried

grass and weeds. In the 32 miles from Rochester to Albion I passed one orchard

that from the barrels scattered about and

from the piles of fruit upon the ground seemed to have borne a fair crop and two

or three others that had, here and there

tree with some fruit upon it.
Arriving at Albion I sought the resi-

dence of Mr. Virgil Bogue, a long-time

member of the Western New York Hor-ticultural Society, whom I had met many

times at the annual meetings of the Society

and who lives about a mile from the cen

ter of the village. His fine orchard of pears.

plums and cherries had all been gathered

and disposed of and apples were all that remained. But he introduced me to a neigh-

boring firm of farmers, E. C. Grinnell

and son, who have an orchard that it was

a pleasure to look upon. The orchard or

rather two orchards—contain in all ten

acres of good loamy soil, with a clavey

subsoil, that had been well cultivated

through the season, consequently had not suffered from lack of moisture; an old

orchard of very large trees that were

getting a little too thick, but the branches

are not yet interlocking. While the varieties were mainly Baldwins, Spys and

Greenings there were also Roxbury Rus-

sets, Kings, Fameuse, Holland Pippins and Tallman Sweetings. But few Bald-

wins were bearing this year so that nearly

one-half of the trees were fruitless. The

Greenings had been gathered and I was

invited into the barn to examine them in

Irondequoit and neighboring towns this

a little later than Elberta, which they con-

They would keep nearly two

planted seven, five and four years.

ing to peaches.

would not hesitate to plant it quite ex-

quently than either apples or plums. Per

Greenings with a few other kinds and, as they came from the trees, were a remark-ably fine lot-large, smooth, free from scab-fungus, worm holes and other imperfections. Still they are to be assorted into firsts and seconds, the latter being the smaller ones. There were also in the barn some very large and perfect Kings, Twenty-Ounce and Holland Pippins. They spray with fungicides and insecticides and cultivate frequently for preservation of

moisture. Still hanging upon the trees were son fine Baldwins, Tallman Sweetings, Fam-euse and Roxbury Russets and in another orchard some of the finest Northern Spys I ever saw. The trees were very large and most of them heavily loaded and yet the fruit was large and highly colored. The felt well repaid for my journey out there by the sight of those beautiful apples. They ought to bring a high price. derstand that they will be put in cold storage and held for the maximum price. For drained it will grow well there. Were I a young or middle-aged man with a the last 15 years, with the single exception of the year 1890, those orchards have yielded from 300 to 1,500 barrels of fruit annually. They probably paid best of any crop on the farm

vellows should thin out the trees so much A SUCCESSFUL HORTICULTURIST by the time they were eight or ten years old as to destroy their profit, I would dig Mr. Virgil Bogue began business as a

nurseryman, with limited means, on twenty acres of land, some of it not of the best quality. That nursery he has grad-ually changed into a productive and profitable fruit orchard. All the fruit, save a few winter apples, had been gathered and marketed when I saw the orchard, October 5th, but he gave me some account of his sales. He had recently shipped two car-loads of pears, which sold for \$900 the Duchess for \$500 and the Bartletts for \$400. He had also sold 6,000 baskets of plums, shipped to forty different towns in six different States, for which he received a very handsome sum which he requested me not to make public. Earlier in the season he sold a great many cherries. His plums were mainly Bradshaw, Reine Claude, Grand Duke, Lombard, etc. He thinks a great deal of Grand Duke and Reine Claude, although Lombard is probably the most productive.

There is a flourishing cherry orchard of Yellow Spanish, Montmorency Ordinaire and a red sour cherry which he calls 'Dewey" which he says is as large as Montmorency and three times as productive. If such is the case it must be marvel of productiveness. He does not know where it originated. The Yellow Spanish is a large yellow cherry with red cheeks, one of the finest and most de licious, when well grown and ripened, of any in the catalogue. Its worst failing is a tendency to rot before ripening. Mr. Bogue says that they do not rot on his ground. If that is the case it must be valuable. He considers the cherry a profitable fruit.

The fruit trees in this orchard were planted as the nursery trees were removed, in some cases nursery trees being left standing in nursery rows and do not make so symmetrical an orchard as if they were all planted at once in an open field. Pears and plums are eight feet apart in rows sixteen and one-half feet apart, the two species alternating in the closer rows. I do not know as anything is gained by it unless it admits closer planting. It is believed that more grass will grow upon an cre if several different varieties are sown than if but one. No great labor has been expended in pruning the pears, merely cutting out the dead branches and those crowding and they have borne well. There are a good many Seckels in the orchard and Mr. B. finds them a profitable pear. A small apple orchard on the lot was bearing a moderate crop of Northern Spys of very fine quality and fair Roxbury Russets. Mr. B. has applied a great deal of and kept it well worked. He sprays careusing white arsenic and potas instead of Paris green for insects. The potash is to aid in the solution of the arsenic. A novel feature I observed in the orchard was a number of small poultry houses, capable of sheltering a dozen or two of fowls, with roost and nests, scattered through the middle of the orchard, in which he keeps through the summer season from one to two hundred fowls to roam over the orchard and pick up insects. I suspect that that fruit orchard is a mine of wealth to its owner, bringing in a fine annual income, and will continue to increase in productiveness for many years to come.

Praise of the Apple.

The old Scandinavians believed that the gods subsisted wholly upon apples, and that it was through the peculiar properties communicated by this queen of fruits that they acquired the wisdom which they imparted to men.

The acids of apples are exceedingly useful through their stimulating influence upon the kidneys, whereby poisons are removed from the body, and the blood and tissues purified. The acids of apples are all highly useful as a means of disinfecting the stomach, since the ordinary germs that grow in the stomach, producing biliousness, headache and other troubles, will not grow in fruit juice or fruit pulp .-Editorial in Good Health.

Making Cider.

The earliest pressing of cider is always the poorest. This is owing to the fact that windfalls and green apples are used, which contain a much less proportion of sugar than ripe apples; consequently the cider is sour and watery. If the apples are well matured but green, their cider product can be greatly improved by throwing them in small piles in the orchard and allowing to ripen. If a first-class cider is desired, the apples should be selected as carefully as if to be offered for sale. If you have been in the habit of throwing in all sorts of fruit, half matured, partially rotten, and all, and so making your cider. just by way of experiment clean out your press well and fill it with well selected apples, free from dirt, and filter the juice through clean muslin. The result may be

Music is said to have caused the death of a beautiful three-year-old filly at Flor-ence, Ala., the other day. A farmer drove the valuable young mare into town, and, as he was driving up the principal street, a brass band suddenly struck up its blat-ant music. The mare had never heard any sound like that before, and so startled was she that she dropped dead in the shafts of the trap. A veterinary surgeon who examined the carcass declared that the mare had died of heart failure, due to excitement caused by the sound of the unaccustomed music of the brass band.

Curiosity has a peculiar way of getting the better of discretion.

BARGAINS IN STAMPS.

St. Louis Man Makes a Living in a Queer Way. Nearly everybody has laughed at the tory of the woman who carried her shop-Sam and inquired, innocently mough, of the stamp clerk if she could get at a reduction if she purchas

them in large lots. Then when he said, with an attempt at pleasantry, "Well, not to-day, madam," she sweetly inquired: "When is your bargain day?" Probably not one of those who have laughed at the story knew that the lady was not far from an original idea whose adoption is now giving a St. Louisan an excellent living. He drives "bargains" in stamps. That St Louisan is E. S. Plummer, whose home is on Aubert avenue, and office on Commercial street. His calling as a stamp broker is a most novel one. He has hundreds of customers, both in St. Louis and other cities, and his business has so increased that he now has an Eastern correspond-ent. He is literally in the "wholesale stamp business," but does a good "retail" business, too. It is not on a small scale, as might be imagined, but his stamp transactions involve the transfer of thousands of dollars in cash. He does not buy rare stamps, foreign stamps or any other kind of stamps except those used for letter postage in the United States. A recent purhase by Mr. Plummer of \$4,460 worth of 2c. stamps from a Philadelphia concern, and the fact that he disposed of the consignment in less than a week, will give an idea of the magnitude reached by his business. Last year he paid out over \$100,000 stamps to different St. Louis concerns, and the present year he expects to pass

(If you have stamps to sell, E. S. Plummer, St. Louis, Mo., is the man who buys. -Editor.)

that point.

Operating on a Christian Scientist.

The Jovial Dentist is a scientist, and, resumably, a Christian, but the ways of the Christian Scientists are a mystery to

"The other day," he said, "one of the leading Christian Scientists in Buffalo came to me to get some work done. He needed it badly. "'You are a Christian Scientist, are you not?" I asked him.

"He admitted it, thanking God that he was not as some other men are. 'Am I right,' I asked, as I made ready to operate on him, 'in understanding that you deny the existence of disease?'

'Yes,' he said, 'there is no disease.' "Then, my friend, why do you come to have this tooth operated on?"

"Well, he evaded the question; said that it was difficult to shed light on minds that had not beeen touched by grace, and intimated that his time was limited. So was mine, and I said no more, but put on the forceps and did my duty. "How he yelled! You could have heard him a block off, I haven't had a patient

in a year that made such a fuss. 'My dear sir,' I asked, soothingly, as he quieted down, 'am I right in understanding that in your view there is no such thing as pain?" "He gave me a grieved look, thought awhile, and said:

'With more perfect mental control should have felt none.' "'Would more perfect mental control,' I asked, 'have kept your tooth from decay-

"I fear I cannot make you understand, he said, and off he went. And 'pon my soul," ruminated the Jovial Dentist, " fear he couldn't."-Buffalo Express.

Delicious Fruit Which Fills the Trees as Peaches.

Hale, of Connecticut, has begun this

summer to put on the market another new crop and one for which the public will be equally grateful. He is now bringing into the town sufficient quantities to make his product

daily fine Japanese plums. This is the first year when the trees were fruited in a feature of the market. The Japanese plum is of good size and handsome color, but these qualities are forgotten when the fruit is tasted. Its flavor is delicious and the fruit is one of the most palatable pro-The public has been buying tasteless

California plums and has not yet all caught on to what these Japanese plums are, but, as soon as the discovery becomes general. there will not be plums enough to go around, no matter how many are raised. The plums are more hardy than peaches, as it is evidenced by the fact that this year Mr. Hale is picking great quantities of plums while all his peaches on that level were killed off by the cold. It is an interesting illustration of the way Hale perseverance works that these trees, now crowded with choice fruit, were planted in such sandy and unsatisfactory land that the idea of putting anything at all there was laughed at when they were set out. Now they are a sight to behold. The plums fill the trees as the peaches do in a good year and they make a beautiful sight .-Hartford Courant.

Birds are on their Southward Journey.

Everyone has seen the wild geese flying high in air in a straight unbroken V, going North in March and April or returning in October. Sportsmen, at least, are keenly alive to the southward journey of duck and snipe and plover, but the bird-lover is more concerned with the returning hosts of finches and thrushes, of vireos and warblers. There are birds passing through here every spring and fall which nest north of the Arctic circle and spend the winter as far South as the Argentine Re-

with a torpid liver, which produces constipa-tion. I found CASCARETS to be all you claim for them, and secured such relief the first trial, that I purchased another supply and was com-pletely cured. I shall only be too glad to rec-ommend Cascarets whenever the opportunity is presented."

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public. For countless generations they and their ancestors have made this trip yearly, arriving at their destination at either end of the route with the punctuality of the fast mail. Some of them stay in their summer hones only long around to their summer homes only long enough to rear their single brood of young and then start southward. Others remain until driven south by lack of food. Already we have with us of the migrating warblers the golden-winged, the chestnut-sided, the black-throated green, the magnolia, the Blackburnian, the Wilson's, the Canadian, the black-throated blue, and the parula. Of these an occasional pair of the first three nest in this vicinity, but most of

The field study of birds at the time of the autumnal migrations is more difficult than in the spring because the plumage of the young is frequently very different from that of the mature bird. The chestnutsided warbler of one summer is not readily recognized, since it not only lacks the bright yellow crown and the distinctive chestnut stripe down the sides, but its whole back is quite different from that of its parents. The immature magnolia warbler is not at all the showily colored reature of the spring migrations, but may always be recognized by its tail, which is white with broad borders of black. The young Canadian and golden-winged warblers are much like their fathers and mothers.-New York Post.



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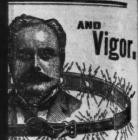
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The perfect apples are wrapped in paper and packed in boxes which are sent to cold storage houses and kept in an even temperature of about forty degrees until the market is favorable. Then they are shipped to Chicago, New York, St. Louis and other cities. There is always a de-mand for them both at home and abroad, and some years the crop has brought as nuch as \$10,000, more than half of which

Dr. John Watson ("Ian Maclaren") who as recently been making a lecturing tour in this country, upon his return to England, speaking to his congregation in Liverpool on his trip to the United States, among other things said this: "Among many things he had seen in America, one hing which had greatly startled him was the power of the secular spirit and the weakness of the Christian Church. In that country men were devoted to money in a way he could not have imagined. The power of money permeated all society; in politics, high ideals were almost stifled, for every man had his end to serve, and the Christian Church was, to a considerable extent, conducted as a large business con-

If you want to do a real humane act this hot weather don't forget to give your dog and cat a drink regularly. Nobody expects their horses and cows to find water for themselves, but few people realize how cats and dogs suffer for water in the summer time. Even in winter how frequently you will see dogs trying to get a drink by licking the snow; just try it yourself and see how unsatisfactory it is. It sounds queer-but it's true-there is a cat that comes to this office regularly, goes to the water pipe and begs for a drink as plainly as a human being, says the Holly Inde-pendent. This she has done as often as twice a day, and we have been astonished at the amount of water the poor creature would drink on these hot days.

-The foot of a horse is one of the mos ingenious and unexampled pieces of mechanism in animal structure. The hoof contains a series of vertical and thin laminae of horn, amounting to about five hundred and forming a complete lining to it. In this are fitted as many laminae longing to the coffin bone, while both sets are elastic and adherent. The edge of a quire of paper, inserted leaf by leaf into another, will convey a sufficient idea of the arrangement. Thus the weight of the animal is supported by as many elastic springs as there are laminae in all the feet, amounting to about four thousand, since every spring is acted on in an oblique COLUMN TO THE TAXABLE PARTY.

-Recent inquiries in England have led to the preparation of tables showing the "full term of life" for man, and other mammals, based upon the theory that there is a fixed ratio between the period required to reach maturity and the total length of life. Accident, disease and so forth have to be eliminiated from the calculation. According to these tables, only one animal exceeds man in its full life term, namely, the elephant. For man the theory makes the average term about ninety years, and for the elephant somever one hundred years. Next to man, in longevity, come the camel and the Arabian horse, whose term of life is about

"The girls of Honolulu are handsome, black-eyed damsels," writes a Kansas soldier boy, "but they hardly compare with the young ladies at home in refinement and education. I am speaking now of the native girls. They are accomplished swim-mers, however, and for a nickel will dive into the water at any time. It does not take them long to undress, for what garments they wear are very light and short at both ends. If you throw a silver dime into the water where it is twenty feet deep they will dive in head first and bring it up. One of them asked the boys if the American girls made much money diving

On one of the rainy days last week lady who is engaged at a downtown office in Chicago wondered how she was going to get home. She usually kept an um-brella at the office, but had forgotten to bring it down after the last rain.

"George," she called to the janitor, wh was passing, "please go see if you can't find me an umbrella somewhere.' George returned presently with the cov-eted shelter and handed it to her. There was something about it which attracted her attention and, looking at the tiny name plate, she saw her own name 'Susan," engraved thereon.

"Why, George," she exclaimed, "where did you get this umbrella? It's one I lost over a year ago." "Is 'at so, Miss Roberts? Well, ah'm mighty glad ah foun' 't out. Do yuh know, ah been tryin' fo' ovah a year t'

think who 't was I bah'ed 'at umb'ella

The humane side of Dewey's character is remarkably large, says the Independent. No naval personage in history seems to have had a higher regard for others and especially for subordinates. In his boyhood he saved two or three friends from drowning at the risk of his own life. Dur-ing the Rebellion he sprang into the Mississippi and rescued a poor drowning sailor. In the Bay of Biscay he left the quarter-deck and climbed the rigging in the face of a tempest in order to encourage some green seamen who were appalled by the

danger of the task. At Trieste the reporters of both the Italian and Austrian press called upon the Austrian admiral while he was in port, and were not only not allowed to see that dignitary, but were even forbidden to go on board the ship. They said nothing about the slight, because official conduct of this sort is very common under modern European military rule. The following week the Olympia arrived, and, summoning up their courage, the reporters visited Admiral Dewey. They were received with the courtesy which is always shown upon an American man-of-war, and, to their unspeakable delight, they were invited by the admiral into his own cabin, and there entertained with rare hospitality.

Is not this negrect of the son, in part, due to education, or rather to the want of education, or rather to the want of education along the line of the subject by anew process that is not affected by temperature, will not explode, and is perfectly safe and economical. Send for estimate.

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"Did you see anything of a stray pig along the road?" asked the farmer of an Irish was passing.
"Begorry," replied the son of Erin, "an' how would Oi be afther knowin' a sthray pig from any other pig?"—New York Evening World.

In his wife's employ was an Irish servant, who one day asked leave to attend the "wake" of a favorite cousin. The desired permission was granted, and Norah graced the melancholy feast clad in her Sunday best. A few weeks later she announced to her mistress that she she announced to her mistress that she must leave her within a month. "Are you A man in Montrose County knows how to pluck and market apples. He treats his apples as if they were jewels, his trees are tended with the greatest care. He employs experienced and careful men. His fruit is picked by hand as fast as it ripens.

The profect explose are wrenned in paper. The profect explose are wrenned in paper. sudden, Norah?" asked the mistress. "It's kind of suddint to me, mem," said Norah, twisting the corners of her apron, "but 'taint to him. He says I was the life of the wake, mem, and he marked me whilst he was mourning."—Youth's Companion.

> A woman at a literary reception in London said she had heard the American "hosier poet" read at Exeter hall. "How curious that a hosier should become your poet laureate in America," she said. The American to whom she spoke did not know what she meant until she said that her favorite among the "hosier poet's" poems was "When the Frost is on the umpkin." Then he exclaimed that it was "Riley, the Hoosier poet." "Oh, you Americans have such a queer way of pro-nouncing things," said the woman. "Yes but Mr. Riley is not a hosier, he isbegan the American. But she cut the explanation short with: "Oh, I see; it is oke, then; you Americans are so funny. suppose you think Mr. Riley is a blue stocking, and so you call him a hosier."-

The open-air treatment of consumptive is the one most generally and highly approved by the medical faculty. Why not then adopt it for cattle, with such modifications as the difference in circumstances may require? At first, it would have to be tried as an experiment. Our Indians and wild animals both alike suffer serious ly from consumption when closely housed Why it is that the horse does not do so might prove a profitable subject for inves tigation. What we propose as an experi ment in the treatment of cases of bovine tuberculosis would be to substitute for the usual stable a low shed, with a tight roof, open on all sides, and surrounded at a suit able distance by a wind-break consisting of a high, close board fence, or a thick hedge, abundant bedding, and, if need be, some clothing. Dishorning would be essential as we would allow the cattle liberty within the inclosure, thus restoring to them as far as possible, their natural conditions of living. Such a mode of life continued for generations, would tend to produce a warmer coat of hide and hair. Digestion would be so strengthened that the cattle would be able to dispose of a larger proportion of reughage profitably. If the experiment should prove a success, would then become a live question whether the same treatment would not be better for all cattle, more especially if commenced at the time of birth.-Rural New

When I was a young man knocking about the country, working for farmers of high and low degree, I learned that the easiest way to hold a place was to do my work carefully and intelligently, while the quickest way to lose it was to be careless, slovenly and ugly. When I took it into my head to look for easy places and soft snaps I found the place crowded with dudes and men who wanted to wear nice clothes and have nice white hands. They were willing to "accept" nice easy places for wages that an honest Chinaman would turn up his nose at. When I turned aside to look for honest hard work-faithful, intelligent service for fair wages-I found abundant room for my elbows. I found there was quite a demand for skilled, tractable, careful farm-hands, and that such commanded the highest wages, even f they were only medium-sized men.

The same conditions exist to-day. There are a hundred people hunting soft snaps to one looking for honest work. Careless, blundering, ignorant, unreliable farmhands are abundant, but skillful, tractable, honest hands are as scarce almost as hens' teeth. The idea that any soft ninny or common roustabout is good enough for a farm-hand has prevailed so long that most people imagine that the term hand" represents that class. In this age of machinery farmers want men who are skilled in its use, and, above all, men who are reliable, clean, steady; who know how to do good, thorough work, and will do it. even when left alone a week or two at a

Floating.—"Enough champagne is drank yearly," said the float the Oregon." said the statistical person, "to

once floated a \$5,000,000 Trust. said the promotor, "on only three dozen quarts."

"That was a queer dying request made by the famous Mr. Burkins." 'What was it?" "He said if a bronze statue was ever nade of him he wanted his tailor to mod-

el the trousers." Professor (examining the subject): Now, this bump bespeaks combativeness -combativeness unusually developed." Subject: "You've struck it this time

that's where my wife hit me last night with a bed slat." Dorothy: "Mamma, if I should die, would I go to heaven?" "Why, yes, darling; of course you "And if you should die, would you go to

heaven, too." "I hope so, dear." "I hope so, too; because it would be very awkward for me to be known as the little girl whose mother is in hell."

Editor Saturday Evening Post: In his article, Small Farming a Refuge from Poverty, Mr. John Habberton presents in suggestive form some pertinen facts relating to the cultivation of the soil I am led to ask why it is that farming as an occupation, or even the cultivation of the soil in a small way and as a secondary consideration, is so manifestly neg-lected? Why is it that the possibilities of the soil are not more generally recognized in our country? The drift seems ever toward the cities; the tendency is to pass by the very occupation upon which life depends, and the only one in which the

means of existence are gotten at first Is not this neglect of the soil, in part

apparent, especially so in the rural districts. Again, is there not prevalent in our country a sentiment-or call it what you will—that the country is a "pokey" place to live in, that farming is a menial occupation adapted to those of mediocre abilities? The press is certainly, wittingly or unwittingly, an exponent of this idea.
Witness the cartoons the country over

in which the farmer plays a role. His name is "hayseed," he is uncourth in his appearance and in dress, he speaks in a drawl, supposedly rural in its composition and in the thought it expresses. In fact, the newspaper type of a farmer is as easily the made-to-order jokes or witticisms of the press the same disposition seems mani- Where are the birds that woke the busy fest to ridicule the farmer and his occupation.—George G. McLean.

(There are differences of opinion as to the wisdom of loading down the public chool curriculum with special studies, and the tendency seems to be toward greater simplicity and more thoroughness, to trainmg the scholars so that they may know how to study, and not to crowd them with a lot of things which they could not hope to learn in a few school terms. The ridicule seems to be firmly fixed in current literature, but it is mainly harmless. It loes not detract from the dignity and gen-tine standing of the farmer, who is, after all, about the most independent sovereign in our population. He may not reach danous affluence, but he generally lives well and develops those fine traits of character and appreciation which make up about all that is worth living for. Pity for the farmer is in most cases misplaced, and he could easily turn the tables if he chose.)

The prevalent notion that there is an immense surplus of unmarried women in this country appears to be a mistake if the figures given by a contemporary are correct. There is no such excess of lone maidens; on the contrary the bachelors far outnumber them. At the present date there are in the United States 2,200,000 more unmarried men than women, the figures being 5,427,767 bachelors against 3,224,494 spinsters of ages from twenty years upward. Thus it is obvious that if women do not find husbands it is not for ack of a plentiful supply of the article. What is required, seemingly, is a general migration of single women from the North and East to the great West, in parts of which there are ten available men to one maid. No State in the Union has as many nmarried women as bachelors-not even Massachusetts, where the figures are 219,255 spinsters against 226,035 bachelors. Massachusetts is the banner State for where the excess of bachelors is 2 per cent. The excess of bachelors in the Disin Virginia it is 22 per cent. All of these are low percentages, so far as the superiority of bachelors in point of numbers is con-

Preserving Watermelon Rind.

Pare off the green part from the water melon rind, cut it in pieces, thin, and weigh them. For five pounds of rind put one quart of water with one pint of vinegar, over the fire; when it boils add the rind, boil ten minutes, remove it with a skim-mer and drain in a sieve. Place kettle with three and a half pounds of sugar and one pint of water over the fire, stir a few minutes, and when it boils add the melon pieces; add two ounces green ginger, cleaned and cut in slices, cook forty-five minutes, remove the melon pieces with a skimmer and lay them on a dish; reduce the syrup by boiling one-half, put the melon in glass jars and fill them to overflowing with syrup.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Have You Asthma in Any Form?

Medical Science at last reports a positive cure for every form of Asthma in the West African Kola Plant, about which so much has lately been said in the medical journals. Its cures are really marvel-lous. Rev. J. L. Combs, of Martinsburg, West Va., writes it cured him of Asthma of thirty years' standing, and Mrs. E. Johnson, of No. 417 Second St., Washington, D. C., testifies that for years she had to sleep propped up in a chair. The Kola Plant cured her at once. Mr. Alfred C. Lewis, editor of the Farmer's Magazine, of Washington, D. C., was also cured when he could not lie down for fear of choking, and Hon. L. G. Clute, of Greeley, Iowa, and others of our readers give similar testimony, proving it truly a wonderful remedy. If you suffer from Asthma in any form we advise you to send your adiress to the Kola Importing Company, No. 1164 Broadway, New York, who to prove its power will send a Large Case by mail free to every reader of GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER who needs it. In reurn they only request that when cured ourself you will tell your neighbors about it. It costs you nothing and you should surely send for it.

Wholesale Prices on Harness. King Harness Co., of Owego, N. Y., sell direct to consumer their own custom-made ak leather harness. Send 5c. for their 148 page illustrated catalogue, giving more

than 100 styles and prices. The publishers of this paper have had several sets and in every case found goods as represented.



OUR INCUBATORS THE They have all the latest imp

CHEAPER THAN DAYLIGHT. VOU CAN HAVE Your house, factory or church thoroughly lighted by a new process that is not affected by temperature, will not explode, and is perfectly safe and economi-cal. Send for estimate. Autumn.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by

O beautiful, sad and breezy Autumn days, Thou comest heralded by the gentle rain. The farmer in no idle, dreaming praise, Joyously seeth around him teem Earth's bright inheritance of golden grain, And ripening of the luscious fruits, Of an early harvest and a plenteous year.

Now the corn in gathered shocks all round, As if guarding the golden pumpkins, That are scattered o'er the ground. Then the sky in its glory seems Like the realm of some master poet's mind, A shifting kingdom of splendid dreams, With fuller and fairer truths behind.

And shook their slumber from their wings at morn?
Where the spiders wove their shroud at night Ail now grows sunless, empty and forlorn.
The thistle down, the only ghost of flowers, Salis slowly by, noiselessly out of sight.
There is no bud, no bloom upon the bowers.

Alone from stubble field pipes quail, And droning of the honey bee is gone. Alone the phensant, drumming in the vale, And the grass blades' tiny trumpters cea their hum.
The gentle wind scattering beautiful leave
That the silent spirit is painting now,
In yellow and crimson in hours of ease.

Amid all this, the center of the scene, Is the tired farmer, with a mono tread, Still laboring on, with his joyless mein, And sees the winter close the autumn scene.

THE POPULAR GIRL.

She is Well Groomed Both in Soul and Body.

One characteristic of the popular girl is epose. She has thorough command of erself and steers herself calmly through any and all situations. She is restful in these days of excitability, when animation is defined to mean a series of nervous twitches and meaningless grimaces and laughs. The popular girl has a pleasing, low-pitched voice which makes even comnonplace conversation pleasant to the ear There is nothing so wearing to the nerves as a high-pitched, sharp voice. It will not be excused even when accompanied by brilliancy of mind.

But the popular girl knows how to talk That does not mean that she talks whenever she finds an opportunity, but that she uses discretion in her choice of subjects and talks just long enough and often enough to carry the impression that she is a brilliant conversationalist. She must be pachelors. Next comes Rhode Island, a good listener to do this. I remember meeting a man once, at dinner, who had the reputation of being a remarkably wise trict of Columbia is 8 per cent., in North man. I was prepared for all sorts of en-Carolina 7 per cent., in New Hampshire 9 joyment in the lucky chance which would per cent., in Connecticut 20 per cent., in favor me with his acquaintance, and when Maine 37 per cent. and in Vermont 54 per I finally reached home began to analyze cent. In Maryland the bachelors' surplus my impressions and dissect the man acis 19 per cent., in New Jersey it is 22 per cording to my habit. I was amazed to cent., in New York it is 26 per cent. and discover that, not only had he failed advance an opinion of any kind, but he had not taken part in the rather brilliant conversation of the table-he had contented himself with merely looking wise. To this day I have honestly believed that his reputation depended upon nothing more solid than his ability to imitate the owlstupid bird, in my estimation.

The popular girl is sure to be well groomed. There is a wide difference be-tween a woman elaborately dressed and one who is well groomed. The former may not have a single mark of good grooming, and the latter may be clothed in nothing more expensive than a serge skirt and cotton waist. I noted that difference in the car yesterday morning. The passengers were mostly feminine, and retty gowns and hats were not lacking. Yet there was but one woman to whom the title "well groomed" could be applied. and she wore a crisp shirt waist and plain sailor hat. But she literally "stood out" from the group for sleekness and crispness and a generally faultless appearance. Even her skin seemed different from that of the other women, although you would not have said that it was a very good one. Her hair was smooth and plain, and not nearly as pretty in color as some near her, and with all these drawbacks she made the other women look dowdy and careless.

A popular girl always carries a whole some, sweet expression on her face. A great many good hints might be taken from actresses, who are trained to have command over their facial muscles. Partly from habit and partly because they take some degree of pride in making themselves attractive to the public, an actress is almost always very nice to look upon in private life. That is one reason why they retain their youth and whatever beauty they have until late in life.-Philadelphia

Irishman vs. Bull,

"I never hear the ancient saw about 'taking the bull by the horns,' " began Buggins, briskly, as the conversation in his corner of the club room began to lag, but what I am reminded of a character istic story about an Irishman (the Irish are partial to bulls, you know) who rashly attempted to perform the feat in question -not figuratively, but literally-with the result that the bull, resenting such familiarity, charged on his tormentor, and by a simple toss of his head suddenly deposited Patrick, or whatever his name was, on the opposite side of a six-foot fence some dozen or fifteen feet away.

"The Emerald-Islander was considerably shaken up and bewildered by his unexpected journey through the air and the abrupt manner in which he had brought up on his back in the adjoining field, and several minutes elapsed before he had recovered his senses sufficiently to get up and inquire into the affair. When he had finally crawled painfully to his feet the first thing that lawned on his dazed vision was the still enraged bovine on the other side of the high rail fence, bellowing and pawing up the landscape.
"It took the puzzled son of the old sod

some time to figure out just what had hap-pened, but after several minutes of hard cogitation, accompanied by vigorous scratching of the head, he finally solved the mystery, or thought he did, and with true Celtic philosophy he announced:
"'Be jabers, the bull is on the t'other side of the fence all right, an' Oi must've rowed him there before I became insintwist of it ter git him over, so it did; an'

now, by the powers, the ugly divil kin stay there till doomsday before Oi'll climb over an' t'row him back.' "And well satisfied with his exploit, Pat limped away."—Will S. Gidley in Woman's Home Companion.

The Rathbun Blackberry.

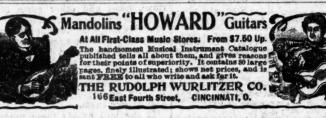
This has proved an unexpectedly favorable season for developing blackberry fruits in this locality. The uninterrupted dry weather at blooming time permitted a heavy crop to set, although the plants appeared to suffer considerably from lack of moisture. The abundant rains which have continued to fall since early July, have

How He Quit Tobacco

Woman's Clever Plan that Cured Her Husband Without His Discovering the Secret.

Some women have very wise heads. A lady in Southern Ohio whose husband was a veritable tobacco fiend worked a very ingenious little scheme and now she enjoys a decent atmosphere at home and doesn't have to clean foul smelling spittoons. In a recent letter she explains how she cured her husband and doubtless other women will be induced to follow her example. She writes: "Although you do not expect to hear from me again, I feel like telling you what your grand remedy, Tobacco-Specific, has done for my husband. I do not yet feel like telling him what has wrought the change in his life, but I must tell somebody to relieve my mind, so I write you. You may remember that I got a sample of your remedy, some time sizes. I cove it with that alone he has completely regained his former health, is ten years younger. He says the change has all come about through his stopping tobacco, and he thinks he simple to five the like telling his stopping tobacco, and he thinks he simple to go the property of the remedy by day, and I think it is certainly the broad of the remedy into his coffee. He took it with out knowing it, and improved from the very dut knowing it, and improved from the very duty. I sent for a full package, and wi

mind, so I write you. You may remember that I got a sample of your remedy, some time since. I gave it to him in his tea and coffee. He at once informed me that the coffee seemed to agree with him better than usual. The remedy seemed to be demanded by his system, and from the first dose I could see improvement in the condition of his nervous system. He smoked and chewed tobacco incessantly, smoking the very strongest cigars he could get, sometimes remarking that he could not get them too strong. With some doubt, I began putting





varieties, which have borne only nubbins for years, are ripening berries of good size and flavor. Allowance must be made, therefore, for the unusually favorable showing made by the Rathbun, which was first planted here last year on a rather poor, stony slope, where a previous planting of Lovett blackberries had starved out, two years before. In the meantime, the plot has been renovated by plowing under a fair growth of Crimson clover, followed by corn, which treatment has nearly eradicated the undesired variety.

It is very seldom that blackberries proluce enough to warrant commercial picking the second year, but the Rathbun ripened so many fine berries on the slender canes of last year's growth, that it was found profitable to market them. This variety appears to possess rather exceptional vigor. The canes are green in color, upright in growth, stout and rather thorny. The berries reach the very largest size I have yet seen in this fruit, and are thick and chunky in form. The drupes composing the berry are very large, resembling those of the dewberry. They color up a fine glossy black while still firm enough to make an excellent shipping fruit. When fully ripe and tender, the quality is excellent, the dewberry flavor being quite

If the Rathbun should prove, on exand possess the requisite staying power as regards longevity and resistance to disase and frost, it may prove an acquisition of importance. From this scant experience, I can say that it is a promising variety of rather coarse appearance, but it produces well sells well and tastes exceedingly well as grown under the conditions above detailed.

Fruits for Children.

A great many people are afraid to give young children the fruit they need lest it should induce intestinal troubles. The American Cultivator says: But in the season of fruit that which is well ripened is far more healthful than the piece of cake or pie that are substituted for it. ripened fruit never injures children past the age when they are weaned, if given with the skin and seeds removed. It is the ndigestible skin of fruits that injures the testines. Oblige the child to masticate its food, giving a piece of bread and butter or a piece of wholesome cake, and requirng the child to take an alternate mouthful of one of these with the fruit.

Source of Well-known Proverbs.

Nine persons out of ten attribute the vell-known expression, "Man preposes, but God disposes," to the Bible, but it was the good Thomos a Kempis who said it in his 'Imitation of Christ." Another often-used expression is "Comparisions are odious." This is properly so far as English literature concerned, attributed to John Fortescue who flourished in the middle of the fifteenth century, but we find it in Cervantes. Marlowe, Burton and Herbert, while Hey wood has it among his proverbs. Shak speare in his "Much Ado About Nothing" paraphrased it into "Comparisons are odorous," and in this form the saying has almost as much currency as in the original. "Spare the rod and spoil the child" is generally thought to be a text from the Solomon said, "He that spareth the rod "Hudibras" in the neater form in which it is usually quoted.-Woman's Home Com-

A Wonderful Shrub.

A Wonderful Shrub.

In the new botanic discovery, the Kava-Kava Shrub, found on the Ganges River, East India, medical science has found a True Specific cure for that large class of diseases caused by Uric Acid in the Blood, or disordered action of the Kidneys. For the benefit of any of our readers who may be suffering from Bright's Disease, Rheumatism, Kidney or Bladder Disorders, Pain in Back, Gravel and similar disorders, we desire to state that the Church Kidney Cure Company, No. 547 Fourth Avenue, New York, so far are the only importers of the Kava-Kava in the United States, and they will gladly send a free treatment thereof by mail, prepaid, to any sufferer who applies for the same. They do this entirely to prove to you that this wonderful new remedy does all that is claimed for it, and they will only ask in return that you will tell your friends about it when cured yourself.

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Rochester, N. Y. CANGER IS CURABLE WITH for Free Book of HOMER PRINKINGS.

GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER.

Why Canned Fruit Spoils.

A good deal of the canned fruit spoils before it is used, and some housewives expecting this do not put sugar in at canning time so as to save that much if the fruit does spoil. The causes which make fruit spoil in the can are usually simple. The greatest is poor rubbers, which permit the air to enter. Another fruitful cause is that the fruits were too ripe and fermentation had already commenced. The cans should be allowed to stand for twenty-four hours before being put away in a dark closet, and if they are sticky or show any signs of a leak they should be condemned, and the fruit either eaten up at once or canned over again. Canned fruits always keen better in the dark, and the lack of this sometimes causes trouble.

Spanish Proverbs.

Are certain proverbs an index to the bustness capacity and integrity of a nation? California Fruit Grower could offer many reasons why an affirmative answer should be given to this question and knows no reason why they should not be. Here re a few Spanish proverbs:

Poorhouses are filled with the honestest

Renounce the devil and you shall wear shabby cloak The good man's son inherits poverty.

Alas for the son whose father went to heaven. Blessed is the son whose father went to The official who cannot lie may as well

be out of the world.

He who does not lie does not come of good blood. Gold is omnipotent, and the ducat is his The magistrate's son gets out of every

He goes safely to trial whose father is a judge. For the land's sake-use Bowker's Fer-

There are New Faces

among the readers of Green's Fruit Grower for this issue. We mail a few copies to people who have not before seen this paper, hoping they may be induced to subscribe. We will send this paper, postpaid, 6 months for 25 cents, or one year for 50 cents, incluone year's subscription to the New York Weekly Tribune, or 6 New Excelsior Strawberry plants as a premium.

Green's Fruit Grower

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Entered at Rechester Post Office as second class mail

ROCHESTER, N. Y., NOVEMBER, 1899.

The circulation of GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER is larger than that of any other horit cultural paper published in America.

EDITORIAL.

What to Do Next.

We are now mailing the premiur plants of Red Cross currants where subscribers are entitled to them. Every one of these plants will grow if given proper attention, though the plants are much smaller than ordinary since only small plants can be sent by mail. Notice particularly that after planting these currants, each plant must be covered with a small forkful of strawy manure, and the manure held in place by a stone so that the wind will not blow it away. If this covering of strawy manure is not given to these plants they will heave out during the winter and be destroyed. This strawy covering should be removed when spring arrives, and frosts have passed. Our readers will notice that we repeat

edly give these instructions in regard to items planted in the fall, and shall continue to call attention to the importance of covering all fall set plants with strawy litter as winter approaches, for the pur-pose of shading the ground over the plants by frost. If you have set out blackberry, raspberry or strawberry plants, or grape vines this fall, do not fail to cover each plant with strawy manure as stated above. If you do not, the frost is liable to lift out each plant and lay it sprawling on the surface of the ground as completely as though a child had wantonly pulled up

Trees planted this fall should have cone of earth banked up around them after planting to prevent swaying in the wind and to prevent the action of the frost.

A Day's Hunting.

I wonder that my wife is not jealous of my gun. I love it. It is a hammerless Parker of high grade, and shoots so closely that great skill must be used in hitting the flying pigeon when sprung from the But the gun of all guns was the single-barreled shot gun, presented to me when I was a boy, which did not cost over five dollars, but seemed to me to be the finest gun ever manufactured. Of course It was a muzzle loader, and was discharge by means of a percussion-cap. With this old shotgun and a rifle that I purchased later, I made havoc as a boy among the equirrels and other game.

I possessed a deep-seated passion for shooting. I was in a delirium of ecstasy whenever game was in sight. It is not strange, therefore, that on a beautiful October day recently I shouldered my breech loader and wandered out into the woodlands. The better part of hunting or fishing is that it calls us out into the fresh air and the sunshine, giving us healthy exercise and voracious appetites, restocking our frames with vital energy.

After strolling some distance I saw two large partridges feeding in the wheat stuble close to a large tract of timberland. By the side of these two tempting birds struggled an infant partridge, which with difficulty made its way through the stubble I had no thought of shooting the parent birds, but I hastened towards them and to my surprise the partridges did not take flight. I easily caught the little bird, at which the parent birds turned in alarm and defence. The little fellow struggled at first and then cuddled down quietly, seeming to enjoy the warmth of my closed

"See," said the mother bird, "he has caught our baby." But the father bird ontinued his search for heads of fallen wheat unconcerned. Again and again I freed the infant bird from my hand and allowed it to regain its parents, and again and again I caught it and cuddled it in my By this time the old birds seeme to understand my motives and were not alarmed. Then I awoke. It was midnight and a cold wind was blowing in at my open window. I threw an extra blanket over

my bed, and went to sleep again. My dream illustrates somewhat my feelings on the subject of destroying life. As much life in hunting and in fishing, and I confess that I enjoyed the pastime, commonly called "sport." But as I grow corn-cobs with corn meal, or advolder I hesitate to take the life even of a squirrel or of a game bird. Life is a fresh English walnuts, and when sacred thing. Who can define it? Is not be secured they are a rare treat. But as I grow

part of the Creator of the universe? Why should we take pleasure in destroying that life which there is no power on earth to

You see a gray squirrel on a bright Oc tober day, skipping gleefully with its mate in happy innocence from branch to branch, and from tree to tree. You aim the gun, pull the trigger, and the animal, which a oment before was an object of grace and beauty, has been turned into a lifeless clod. Its breath is gone, its heart has ceased to beat, and its bright eyes have grown dim. This animal was capable of marvelous education. It was possess with affection, and the love of home, comradeship, with sense enough to promer for the wants of winter, with a love of life, and yet you take pleas ure in destroying this life which you cannot restore and which all the gold of the earth could not restore for one moment. If you are a philosopher, or one given to meditation, think what it is to destroy life.

Near Green's fruit farm is a large timber tract, and one day we found therein a mother woodcock sitting upon her nest. One of the eggs had hatched, and a young bird was seated near its mother. I ap proached and caught the little bird. The mother-bird would not fly away but bravely attempted to rescue her little one. Rest assured that I did not destroy either of these birds. Consider for a moment the perils which a wild bird must encounte in rearing its young. The woodcock, part-ridge, quail and other game birds build nests upon the ground. Skunks, squirrels and other vermin are hunting con tinually for these eggs. If the eggs are discovered the parent bird will have difficulty in fighting off the intruder. When the eggs are hatched, weasles, coons, minks, hawks, owls and many other marauders continually search for the young

and devour them. If the bird avoids these numerous me rauders her nest is still in danger from wandering boys and many other dangers When the young brood is first hatched it is almost helpless and remains so for several weeks. If a pot hunter discovers the parent bird with its young brood scarcely able to fly, the hunter may destroy all. scarce, and that the songsters which used to build their nests about our homes are ecoming more rare each season.

I am still a hunter at heart. As the fall days approach I make my plans to go out into the fields, along the streams with my gun. But nowadays I seat myself upon a log, and take my enjoyment in see ing the squirrels scamper about the ground. over the branches and up the trunks of the trees, chattering one to the other, balancing themselves upon the end of the branches, and cutting loose the chestnuts or walnuts. I take my greatest enjoyment in allowing them to live. I desire life for myself, why should not other creatures desire life, and why should they be deprived

Death of F. W. Loudon.

Francis William Loudon, the originator of Loudon red raspberry, Jessie strawberry, Janesville grape, and other valuable and well known fruits, died Octobe 2nd at his home in Janesville, Wis. Fruit growers throughout the country ose a friend in Mr. Loudon. He spent

the larger part of his life in experimenting with seedling fruits, produced by carefu hybridizing. Such work as this, however has proved unprofitable to every one who has undertaken it. Jacob Moore, Peter M. Gideon and Luther Burbank are well known originators, and all of these men say there is no money in such work. safe to say, therefore, that while Mr. Loudon labored hard and faithfully he did not die rich in worldly goods.

I have a letter from Mrs. Loudon, giving

particulars of her husband's death. He was not aware that death was near until the last day. He was conscious all the time, and did not suffer great pain.

Mr. Loudon was eighty years old, and originally came from Troy, N. Y. He met with many misfortunes during his long life. He has told me the experiences of his life which are exceedingly interestng, but with the bright days came dark days and trials. He was repeatedly burned out, and repeatedly injured by falls from trees, or from runaway horses, or through other accidents, from which he came near losing his life. He also met with misfortune in his financial affairs in early life.

I knew Mr. Loudon well and have found him a very friendly man, and one with whom it was a pleasure to visit. He was by nature big-hearted and trustful. Trustful people are often imposed upon, and in this respect Mr. Loudon was no exception. Mr. Loudon leaves a wife and three children, one of whom, a son, will undoubtedly soon be able to take charge of his late father's affairs.

Farmers, do not Allow Strange Men to Ride in Your Wagons.

A prominent farmer at Albion, New York, was driving homewards along the highway when a stranger asked permission to ride. The farmer consented to the stranger's taking a seat by his side. When wild snot on the road was reached this stranger shot the farmer through the heart, robbed him of all his valuables, and fled There have been several cases similar to this, which have occurred near Rochester, or fruit at Rochester have been accosted on the way home by strangers who desired to ride in their wagons. In wild spots of the road these farmers have been attacked murderously by the strangers whom they have treated so kindly, and in some in-

It is not safe to allow strangers to ride in your wagons. You are entirely in the power of these strangers who may be ruffians and murderers. It seems a hard to deny a weary traveler on foot a ride, but the facts of the case teach that elf-protection requires that you should put the whip to your horses and drive in haste whenever such a petition is made to you, unless you know the man who asks you to give him a ride.

stances have narrowly escaped with their

Fresh Nuts Mixed with Old.

My family and myself are fond of nut and we have learned to eat them at our meals in place of meat. English walnuts cult to get new nuts. For many years back I can remember that about every fifth or sixth walnut was either wormy, or otherwise rendered unfit to eat. In my ignorance I supposed that these poor nuts were a necessity. I have learned recently, however, that it is a "trick of the trade" to mix old and worthless nuts with the new and fresh nuts, and that the grocer who purchases is aware of the proportion good, and buys his nuts at a correspond

ingly low price. It is much the same as mixing ground corn-cobs with corn meal, or adulterated coffee. It is possible, however, to secure fresh English walnuts, and when they can

the place of meat as a diet and people can become strong and healthy by using them as a substitute for meat. Nuts are certainly far more palatable than meat. My family are extremely fond of them, and do not become tired of them by long use. We also use peanuts and almonds. Peanuts are harder to digest than are almonds and English walnuts, but they do not disturb our stomachs. We eat them in moderation, masticating them very fine and eating

them with bread and butter. Nuts eaten in large quantities, without careful mastication, and without mixing with other foods are sometimes highly inurious. I once knew of a child who ate quart of peanuts and was thrown into convulsions several hours later. On the rrival of the physician it was discovered that the hastily swallowed nuts had formed a solid ball in the stomach which was utterly indigestible. He gave the child a teaspoonful of salt which dissolved the ball, and there was no further trouble. Salted almonds are a favorite with us and are easily digested. Nuts are a cheaper food than meat, and considered far more healthy.

Chestnutting.

Yesterday was a typical October day, warm, and sun and sky partly overcast with fleecy clouds, the landscape everywhere tinted with many colors of autumi foliage. My wife and I were tempted by the beautiful weather to drive to our fruit farm, having in mind among other attractions to gather chestnuts. From early childhood I have been fond

of going nutting. At my city place I am continually reminded of my youthful experience by seeing boys and girls tramping along the streets with bags of nuts upon their shoulders on their return from expeditions into the country. A few days ago I saw twenty or more

people picking up stones under a tree not far from my home. At first I suppos they were laborers engaged in clearing the field of stone, but in a moment solved the problem. The tree was a chest-What wonder then that game birds are nut tree, and these were large boys pelting nuts from the tree. It is surprising how chestnut trees differ in date of ripen ing, according to the soil on which they grow, or variations in the nuts themselves as to date of ripening. This tre near Rochester was stripped of its nuts two weeks ago, and yet we found our own trees at our farm with the burrs just ready to be delivered of their precious burdens.

About fifteen years ago I planted some of the largest sweet chestnut trees I could find on a dry knoll in two or three long rows, with the intention of allowing a portion of the trees to remain there and bear fruit. This farm is not a chestnut farm, the soil being somewhat clayey. I never heard of a chestnut tree growing upor that kind of soil, but I desired to experiment and learn whether chestnuts would succeed on soil not naturally adapted to them. The seed came up, and hundreds of young trees were dug out of the rows, but an occasional tree was allowed to remain and bear fruit. These trees grew rapidly and in about five years commenced to bear chestnuts in small amounts. Since that time this small chestnut grove has been an attractive feature of our farm. Every season when the autumn foliage begins to appear, my wife and children ecall the chestnut trees and desire to visit them.

During the first afternoon at the farm shouldered my hammerless shotgun and started out for a stroll over the farm, and through the woods, without thinking of the chestnuts, since there was so much to see and to think of. I tramped here and there, firing my gun off at birds sufficiently far distant to be safe from being hit, when suddenly I was reminded that I was in the vicinity of our chestnut trees. Our trees are young and well branched, and many of the opening burrs could be reached from the ground. In order to pull down some of the higher branches I cut a hooked branch, with which I could draw them down low enough to enal pick out the nuts from the prickly burrs. often found from four to six nuts in burrs formed at the tip end of branches each burr having opened, the nuts lying ready to be pulled into the hand far more easily than they could be picked from the ground. I found in some single burrs six hestnuts but generally there were three Perhaps the reader can imagine the

pleasure I enjoyed in gathering these nuts from trees of my own planting. Surely the fruits of our own planting are the sweetest. I enjoyed this pastime so much really felt guilty in partaking of it alone unaccompanied by my wife. Of course the burrs were sharp and I filled my fingers with them, but I do not mind such little affairs as these. After filling my pockets I again shouldered my gun and continued my march.

The next morning my wife and I started out to gather more nuts. We carried with us a basket which we thought would hold all we should gather, but before long found that it was far too small, therefore our pockets and hats were made to do duty n carrying the burdens. In addition to the chestnut grove proper was a row of trees near by which had been transplanted from the original rows and these were nearly as large as those in the ovigina rows, and were well laden with chestnuts About half the trees bore nuts of a large size, and half bore smaller nuts, but al were equally sweet. The trees that bore the large nuts had less fruit upon them

than the trees that bore the small nuts. After a few hours beating the nuts from the trees and picking them from the ground, with bent backs, or reaching up into the branches to pull the nuts out of the burrs, we were about as tired as it is possible for mortals to be, but still we voted that we had the most enjoyable time, and returned to the house with pride

over our trophies. I often advise the readers of Green's Fruit Grower to thin out trees that are growing too closely together. This is peroic treatment, and hard advice to be put into practice. I assure my readers that I practice what I preach. On my city home of five acres I have cut out hundreds of trees where they were grow ing too thickly, and have planted hun-dreds more where they were necessary for ornamentation. In gathering these chestnuts I discovered that many of the trees were growing too closely together, and although they were exceedingly fruitful I saw that they were doomed soon to crowd one another. Therefore, I ordered my men to mark certain trees for destruction I was confident that better results could secured by giving ample room to each tree to develop rather than to allow sev eral trees to crowd each other on the ground that should be occupied only by

one tree. It is surprising what pleasure one chest nut tree can give about a home. I recol lect a large chestnut tree growing city lot where I once lived with my father. It seems as though this tree bore a bushel or more, of fruit each year. Since it was near the house the fruit was not stolen. In addition to the value of the nuts, chestnut trees are objects of beauty particularly when in blossom. Plant a few chestnut

PROFESSOR H. E. VAN DEMAN. ASSOCIATE EDITOR OF

GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER.

We have entered into an arrangement with our popular and well-known correspondent, Prof. H. E. Van Deman, by which the professor will be more often heard from through the columns of Green's Fruit Grower.

Our readers have many questions to ask regarding varieties of fruits, methods of culture, etc., and we do not know of any one better qualified to answer these questions than Prof. H. E. Van Deman.

The Van Deman papers will be continued as before. These papers have been largely read throughout the country, and generously copied by other horticultural and agricultural introductions.

It is our aim to make Green's Fruit Grower better and more helpful each year. We have never had so many subscribers as at the present moment. Each year from the beginning our subscription list has increased until now we have more paid sub-scribers than any other horticultural journal that has ever existed in this or in any other country. This, with large advertising patronage, encourages us to spend more money on our paper, and to put forth every effort possible to make Green's Fruit Grower worthy of its extensive patronage.

d on practical questions on fruit growing for the professor to answer. Ad-

as good to plant in the West as those grown in the nurseries there?-H, M. Achiltree, Kansas.

Reply: The value of a tree for planting depends more on the condition of the tree at time of planting than on the place in which i s grown. Poor trees are grown in all sections, both East and West, and good nes too. A nursery tree, to be good, must be thrifty and well ripened in wood and bud. A big, soft tree is not so good as a smaller one that has hard wood and well developed buds. In fact I am not partial to big trees for planting. A medium-sized tree of a given age is more likely to start to grow thrifty than one that is large. Some of the best peach orchards ever saw were from very small trees that were rejected on this account,

Get good trees near home if you can but do not be afraid to plant those from the Far East if they are good .- H. E. Van

What shall I do to keep the rabbits from eating the bark off my trees the coming winter? We often lose many apple, pear and other fruit trees by this pest .- A. R. Ross, Michigan.

Reply:

Every year this question comes up and t is no wonder: for there is so much dam age done by this troublesome animal that the best means of protecting the trees should be known by every orchardist.

Let me say from many years of costly experience in the West, where rabbits are very abundant and destructive, de pend upon nothing but tying about the trees something that will remain on all winter and that the rabbits will not gnaw through. Washes of all kinds have been recommended and tried by thousands of orchardists. Sometimes they have been effective and sometimes not. Some winters are so mild and so little snow falls to cover the natural food of the rabbits that they are not forced to eat the bark from the fruit trees. Then almost any wash does not smell good to them will be all that is needed, or, it may be that nothing is

Some washes are positively injurious. have applied gas-tar to my trees and to my sorrow; and worse than that, I have induced others to use it. Some trees it did not hurt and others were killed or seriously damaged by it. My experience and observation have taught me, that any material that will prove distasteful to the rabbits and stay on all winter, preventing the gnawing during deep snows and severe weather, is hurtful to the trees. Grease, blood, liver, tar, lime, dendrolene and all else that I have ever known to be thor oughly tested have failed in the trying mes or have done more harm than good

The sure and safe way is to tie up the trees for a foot or two above the ground. The very best material is wood veneer. This can be had in some sections very cheaply. Pieces 10x20 inches and 1-12 thick can be bought in St. Louis and Kansas City, Mo., for \$3.00 per 1,000. These tied in two or three places will completely protect the trees, and with very little ooking after. Rags, stiff manila paper, grass ropes, corn stalks or bunches of coarse, slough grass tied upright about the trees will usually be effective, but they cost more to procure or prepare than 1-3 of a cent. But where one has but a few trees or cannot get the wooden wrappers they will all do quite well, provided they are put on thoroughly and securely. persons find it pays to feed the rab bits. Clover hay hauled out and dropped here and there in the orchard when the snow is on will serve to keep them from enting the trees. Piles of small or inferior apples, potatoes, cabbages and other egetables act in the same way.

Tranning or killing with dogs and gunt s good as far as it goes, but these plans annot be thoroughly carried out. Enough rabbits will be left to do great damage -H. E. Van Deman.

PROTECTING BERRY BUSHES IN

A COLD CLIMATE. A correspondent asks: "How would you care for blackberry and raspberry bushes during the coming winter in a climate where the thermometer sometimes reaches thirty or more degrees below zero?"

Reply:
The ability of berry bushes to withstand the rigors of a cold climate depends some what upon the length and severity of the storms, and also, upon the condition of the bushes and the soil in which they

A healthy person in full vigor can en dure much more exposure than one who is weak and poorly nourished. And, so it is with the individuals of the vegetable kingdom. Long, cold winters are trying o the constitutions of most plants and the blackberry and raspberry are no exceptions. They are able to endure more than ome others, but they can be injured, and even killed by the winters of Vermont and ome other parts of the country. The Northern Mississippi valley is one of the hardest places to grow these berries without winter protection of any within the great fruit regions of North America. The philosophy of the injury is the drying ou of the natural moisture of the plants. This ccurs more commonly with such as have not been grown in good, moist soil or were well cultivated and therefore not in flush condition. There is a certain amount of evaporation going on from the bushes at all times, and the colder and higher the winds the more rapid it is. The duration actor; for the roots of the plants may be able to suck up the needed moisture from he soil and put it into the circulation of parts above ground, if the severe weather is not too long. If it is too long, then, it may be that serious injury or leath may result before the change to nilder weather, comes. The sure way to cure a crop in such climates is to pro ect the plants; although they may have been cultivated in the best manner and are as vigorous as can be. They should be laid down and covered with earth at once and kept so until the near approach

of spring.

In laying down two persons should do the work. A trench should be dug near the base of the plants with a spading

Are trees grown in the Eastern States | fork, and on the south or east side, and the earth thrown into a ridge just south of the trench. The person on the opposite side should have a wide fork with which he should push down the tops on to the freshly-made ridge, pressing at the base with one foot. The one with the spade should cover the tops with earth. This will prevent injury because the sap of the plants cannot evaporate during the trying times that are likely to follow.

If the plants have not been well cultivated, and consequently are not in vigprous condition, and the soil is hard and not so full of moisture, as it should be, the laying down is the more necessary, because it will help to retain the moisture in the plants. The weaker a person is in constitution and the more exposure he has to endure, the greater care he must exer cise in protecting himself. The same logic holds good in regard to plants. It is some protection to throw straw, corn fodder or other trash over the bushes, but this harbors mice, and they sometimes gnaw them badly. Earth is the best covering. It does some good to mulch the soil between and about the plants; for this retains the noisture in the soil to a considerable extent. Whatever is done, do not neglect the covering before cold weather comes,

Does it make any difference whether buds and grafts are taken from bearing trees or from nursery trees? Is there any thing in the statements we read in the papers that there are superior "pedigree" rees to sell, at prices beyond those of ordinary trees; and does it pay to buy them instead of the others?-H. M. Achiltree, Reply:

There are, doubtless, some special indiridualities in certain trees of the varieties in cultivation that cause them to be different from others of the same varieties. This sometimes amounts to the establishment of a distinct variety. What cause these variations from the normal types we do not know, except it may be bud-variation, or, some peculiarities of environment that stimulate or repress growth or develpment. It is reasonable to believe that bearing trees that show that they are more prolific than others of the same variety under the same conditions are likely to transmit this good trait to the trees which may be propagated from it by budding or grafting. A bud or scion is nothing more than a part of the old tree and it is nothing else when it is grown into a new tree. This is how the good or bad qualities of a tree are perpetuated. Now, if a tree is not a good bearer it is not likely that young trees grown from its buds or scions will make good bearers. But if a tree is a good bearer and nursery trees are grown from it, I do not see why the buds or grafts from them would not grow into good bearing trees. In fact I have often grown good orchard trees in just this way; both of apple and peach and could see no difference between their bearing and the worked directly from the bearing trees; either in point of abundant or early bearing.

As to the second question, I believe there s some truth in the claims of those who argue that trees with a good "pedigree" are better than some of those which have none. There may be some extravagant claims of this kind, and some may be with little or no foundation, but there is nothing unreasonable or impractical in the dea of trees having a good pedigree. was intending to plant an orchard would be my sim to get just such trees and it would be my first endeavor to grow them myself, unless I knew of some trusty nurseryman from whom I might

Can our native persimmons be grown like other fruits? If so, how should I proceed to get the trees, and how plant and cultivate them? Can they be grafted or budded? Are there choice named varieties?-A. W. Moss, Pennsylvania.

Reply: Our native persimmon is destined to be greatly improved and to become one of our good garden fruits. The quality of many of the wild varieties is very good. Some persons liken them to dates, and there are ome kinds that I like about as well. In point of hardiness the American per simmon is about like the peach. The tree

is only medium in size, rarely reaching height of more than thirty feet, and a diameter of trunk of about one foot, although in the forests they are some times found much larger. It would make a very good orchard tree, as the beautiful form and endurance of the trees scattered over the fields and pastures plainly show. The glossy, healthy foliage is truly ornamental. There are very few enemies, either to the tree or fruit. The tree roots eeply and is rarely affected by drouth It will flourish in either wet or dry soil and rarely fails to bear. Some are loaded as heavily as any fruit trees that I have

The seeds are almost the size and shape of squash seeds and are very easy of germination. It would be well for those siring to set trees to procure the seeds and little seedlings and then get scions from trees bearing extra good fruit and graft them. If the nurseries kept the grafted trees this would not be necessary but they have not yet begun the propaga tion of persimmon trees, except as seed lings. These may bear good fruit or they may not, just as with other fruits. There are some very superior varieties, which have been selected from among the wild seedlings. Some are much earlier than others, ripening before frost; others have very few seeds and now and then one has one. Some are two or three times the ordinary size. A few have been given names; of which are Marion, Early Golden and Golden Gem.

Grafting the persimmon is not an easy matter, but it can be done, if the right method is followed; although fifty per cent. is about as good a stand of grafts as can be obtained with our present knowl-edge of the art. The scions should be held in a dormant condition by putting the in an ice box or other very cool place and when the stocks are beginning to leaf out in the spring time insert the grafts. It is possible to top graft large trees but this

is far more difficult than to perform the Such stocks are far preferable to sprouts dug from around wild trees, for it is almost impossible to transplant the latter

hich are imperfect in their flowers, and f course, such trees will not bear when hey do not have pistillate organs in the flowers. This accounts for the barrenness of some isolated trees.

What is the salmon berry and can it grown in the gardens like other fruits? I pear that it is better than the raspberry -Geo. W. Parks, Virginia.

The salmonberry is a species of the rasperry family known to science as Rubus spectabilis. It grows wild over a large territory from Northern California to Alaska and British Columbia. It delights in a cool, moist climate and rich, loose soil. The quality of the berry is indeed very delicious and somewhat resembles that of our best raspberries. The plants hear abundantly and the markets are full of the fruit in Oregon. Washington, and to

Regarding its cultivation there is very little known. Very few attempts have een made to grow the bushes in the garden. Where they are plenty there is no need to do so and elsewhere the fruit s almost unknown, except, by a few of the best informed scientists and fruit growers. It seems reasonable to hope that t may be introduced to cultivation in the northerly parts of the United States and Canada, but I do not think it will ever be successfully grown so far south as Virginia.—H. E. Van Deman.

A Succession of Dwarf Pears.

What varieties of pears would you set out to get a good succession for commercial purposes—local market? I intend to set dwarf pears. Would you advise setting below the union so as to get larger trees—half dwarf? If so, at what distances would you set the trees?-F. E. K., Troy,

A very good plan would be to set the dwarf pear trees 12x12 feet, and deep, as suggested, that pear roots may form above he quince stock in due time, thus making thrifty trees in years to come. By this plan, the trees may be made to bear early, as dwarfs should do, and then renew their rigor as the pear roots develop, instead list for the local market would be Tyson, Clapp, Flemish, Bartlett, Sheldon, Angoueme, Bosc and Lawrence. These are aranged in order of ripening, and would furnish a succession from almost the eariest to the latest.—Rural New Yorker. Note.—Sheldon does not work on Dwarf stocks. It must be budded into pear wood, nence must be double worked, and is

eldom sold as a dwarf pear.-Editor Green's Fruit Grower. Cost of Originating New Fruits.

"If a superior seedling fruit has cost the owner nothing to produce it and he sells t to a nurseryman for one hundred dolars he is the gainer by that much; but if he has produced it by means of cross fertilization and the raising of numerous resultant seedlings the case is altogether different. To succeed in such work he must devote his time to it as I shall show and allow no other business to interfere with it," says Joseph Moore, in the Post Express. Suppose, for instance, the experimenter

chooses the native grape as a subject for improvement. After selecting the varieties he wishes to cross he must inspect the vines daily after the embryo clusters appear and lengthen out, in order to seize the blooming period during which only can the pollen of the one be obtained and the flowers of the other emasculated and cross-fertilized with it. The task of taking off the cap or corolla of each flower nens prior to applying th pollen of the other variety is a tedious, painstaking one, requiring skill, patience, persistence on the part of the worker to ensure the production of enough crossfertilized seed to render probable the pro duction of a superior variety. Every seed ling raised from such seed will vary from every other, hence the greater the number of seedlings the greater the probability of obtaining an improvement. I have toiled at this work until I was dizzy and con tinued to do so day after day during the blooming period for years. If cross-fertilization has been secured the clusters operated on should be marked with a tag to distinguish them and inspected often during the growing season to see that no

On account of the length of Mr. Moore's article, the Editor of Green's Fruit Grower is obliged to summarize as fol-

The originator of new fruits at this point has just begun his work. He must fight insects by netting his vines, or clusters; he has to watch his vines to prevent thieving. His time is spent in getting the seeds to produce fruit vines. He has to fight grubs in the soil and insects on the surface, as well as poultry, domestic animals, mischievous children, hail-storms, etc. He has to dig up and replant young seedlings at the end of one year, and after that hoe and cultivate. Trellises have to be erected, also posts, and wires must be attached. From the fourth year onward the vines begin to bear, but it requires many years thereafter before testing them thoroughly. The blossoms must be exam ined to learn whether they are self-fertilizing. In order to produce good varieties they must be crossed and recrossed in

order to remedy defects. "The Agricultural Experiment Station of this State has a yearly appropriation of \$20,000 for the express purpose of making experiments to benefit the tillers of the Not one valuable new variety of fruit, however, has been produced there since it was established. Why then should not the individual, who at his own expense has produced elsewhere in the State new fruits which have enriched the commonwealth, increased the public revenue contributed to the sustenance, welfare and enjoyment of his fellow beings, be given a share of such appropriation?—Jacob Moore, Attica, N. Y., Oct. 3, 1899."

Willie-Why is it called the underground trolley, papa?
Waggles—Because it has put so many poor fellows under ground.

In Threshing Time. (The Thresherman speaks:)

"I'm here to give you fellers timely warnh"
To rise and git a hustle on yer bones;
Fer at half-past five o'clock to-morrow morain we detect to morrow morain.

We start to thrash for Uncie Reuben Jones.
Here, Bill! You haw that engine 'round as' back her
Up to the separator there; an' Joe,
Git the tank wagon an' pack up the stacker.
An' fix things ready fer to hitch an' go."

(Uncle Reuben exhorts:)

"Hook up the sorrel an' drive to the Corners. Stop at yer Uncle John's; ask ef they can Help us tomorry, then go tell the Horners To come along an' fetch the hired man. Git Grigg's boys an' Jim Green. The hull push'll Have to come airly ef the weather's fine; Borry three pitchforks an' Ed. Smith's half. It measures up a leetle bigger'n mine." (Aunt Lovina adds:)

"And get these things down to the Corner,
Jerry:
Twelve pounds of coffee and a full cream
cheese;
A bag of sugar—tell your Cousin Mary
To come and help me—and get likewise
these:
Eight pounds of currants and some baking
powder;
Ten pounds of raisins and a good sized
ham;
Some codfish and red pepper for the chowder,
Some syrup and a pall of patent jam."
(Grandma says!) (Grandma says:)

"You'd better haul the melons to the cells
An' put a padlock on the cider kags,
An' gether all the apples that is meller
An' lit to eat, an' put 'em in the bags,
An' lock 'em up before tomorry mornin'.
Yer grandma hasn't watched the thrashe These years fer nothin" an' she gives you

They'll fairly eat you outer house and hum." (Buddy talks:)

"I'm glad the thrashers come, an Cousin Mary.

She gives me pie an' things that's good an' sweet,

An' jelly cake an' jam an' things that's very

Nice, that Ma she never lets me eat.
I eat with Mary at the second table

An' 'tween meals more'n forty times a day,

An' pie an' pickles much as I am able;
I wisht' the thrasher mens 'ud come to stay," "I'm glad the thrashers come, an' Cousin

stay." -Milton O. Nelson, in National Rural, News Item.

On October 1st Mr. F. H. Valentine, for ten years past associate editor of Rural New Yorker, assumed editorial control Poultry Monthly, published by Ferris Publishing Company, Albany, N. Y. Besider being an experienced editor and a forceful writer, Mr. Valentine is a practical poultryman of many years' experience, and has made a thorough study of the subject of marketing poultry products. While the high standing of the Poultry Monthly will be fully maintained, many new feature will be added and the paper will be mad increasingly helpful to the breeder of mar ket poultry. The editorial office will at 108 Fulton street, room 1004, Ne York City.

Reflections of a Bachelor. The first requisite of a bride is a large

capacity to be feelish and not care if s A little boy is nine-tenths devil and on tenth angel. He would be bad enough i the proportion were the other way 'round The girl who wants to get married an

can't may deserve pity from someboo but the girl who can get married and won deserves the admiration of the world. If women weren't so dead set on doi the things men don't want them to probably they'd be just as contrary n oing the things men want them to do. Probably when the Lord made wome Satan resolved to invent a lot of foolis things for her to do; but after watchin her a while he decided to let her take care of that part of it herself.—New York

A Good Pear List The following list of pears will make

very acceptable family collection for suc

cessive use. Begin with the Tyson, of with the Marguerite. My own choice i the Tyson. Although coming late into fruit, it bears heavily on full grown trees, nd is a most delicious pear. The size above medium. Of course, Bartlett mu take its place in this list, although it wil never be a first-class fruit when not su jected to careful culture. It needs to b well fed, and the ground kept tilled, or the trees thoroughly mulched. The Secke everybody knows; but most of the Seckel that are placed on the market are insign nificant affairs, not more than half size This is another pear that needs thoroughly good culture. One of the grandest pear in existence, both in size and quality, the Sheldon. This also is rarely seen perfection, because hastily picked at rushed to market. It should be picked about the first of October, and very careful stored in a dark, cool room for two or thre weeks. It then becomes an inimitab fruit. The tree unfortunately is not te acious of life, and in the orchard become broken and shapeless some time before it neighbors. The best early winter near fo those who like a sweet fruit is the Lav rence. Here again the tree lacks tenacion vitality, and is liable to die out, sometime by the dozen. The fruit is borne in im mense crops, and is fit for gathering abou the first of November. The color is bright yellow, and the flesh is aromati and rich. It will keep in the cellar until about the last of December. The princ of all pears is the Anjou. This should be picked with the Lawrence, and will keep till the middle or last of January in a co cellar. The tree is a perfect model in growth, and bears its crops not only early, out regularly, and in great abundance You can rely upon the Anjou to give you good returns for forty years and probabl onger. It must be borne in mind that this pear is not a perfect self-pollenizer, and therefore must have the close proximity of other varieties. Probably the ver best late winter pear is the Patrick Barry. This is a large fruit, with a yellow skin dotted russet. The flesh is juicy, and has a sprightly, rich flavor. Its ripening set son is as late as April, or even May. has been compared with the Anjou, and think with justice. Unfortunately the tre has not the splendid form and tough vital ity of the Anjou tree. The above wi make almost a perfect list of pears for home use, or for marketing.-E. P. P., N. Y. Tribune.

Prosperous.

"I suppose the farmers of your section are very prosperous." "Very. Sevent have felt able to suffer with brain-fag this spring."-Detroit Journal.

There are New Faces

among the readers of Green's Fruit Grower for this issue. We mail a few copies to people who have not before seen this paper, hoping they may be induced to subscribe. We will send this paper, postpaid, 6 months for 25 cents, or one year for 50 cents, including one year's subscription to the New York Weekly Tribune, or 6 New Excelsior Strawberry plants as a premium.

NOV.

WOMEN'S DEPA "The hand that rock

rules the world."

ONLY A WOMAN'S

Clouds and Chee

Written for Green's Fruit Mud below and clouds a

eral description of Novem

housewife make sunshine can't be altogether a Thanksgiving comes in thi and let each housekeeper at least one solitary man or come at the family board. blessings and let the dar one day. Mother ought to cial thankfulness if her something raised in her ow the smallest back yard m least a scarlet geranium i centre of the table and cherry tree, or solanum, berries is better. A ro bushes trained against a furnish a can or two of the best relish in the wor key or stuffed chicken. E flat, the kitchen window of curled parsley and w

darling it is, with the pret it is cloudy outside, and h your seasoning for gravies you can raise from a small low chrysanthemum you self on the back and be joy you will, mums are crank; amateur. But one in the with golden blooms is a neighborhood. November is for work in the garden, and be thankful if everything Paths swept, beds left ner things covered. Some eve the seeds, place in package label. There is generally as you will use, and have s to give away or exchange sent for bulbs at leas and let these be single Jos cheery, beautiful, starlike very thought of them in po shelf making roots and ge bloom in the window is a co can add a second dozen hav and be sure the passersby season, will be happier for

AFTER THE DI A bountiful harvest will Thanksgiving dinner th our hearts. We women kno baking, pickling, preserving cede the making the table weight of good things and think our duty ends when t wiped and put away, and t sion table set back against the best of men, let alone we must be ready with a

These old fashioned count

about as much stirring fu and foremost stands Virg know one household that Thanksgiving not properly they had not gone through dance. Grandpa would le Mary and grandma would arm, to the delight of the merry laughter mixed with Uncle John rattled off on Then the children would be the London doll. Long-le always had to be the "doll. placed over his head and his body and covered. His together at the ankles and ened over, marked with eye and hair with charcoal and tied on. A skirt fastened v head, and he was a most c dwarf. Aunt Mary used to and very comical were the q him, he answering by a sha his feet (head). He was p his antics, much to the delig dren. In a family gathering and young. Why not please by having their games of the young folks by introduc ones. Naming apples still est, though it was played b and grandmothers. In honlet us old folks put aside grievances and think of our thank God for them. Surely outnumber our troubles. If t sick one in the neighborh her by a plate of good thing Don't forget the family dos Let these, our humble b royally.

THAT BLESSED "I wish I could make my to read the Bible," said a they just hate it." As she boy sit in the corner, and re om the Blessed Book, as disobedience I was not young ones looked upon thing to be avoided as much After daily readings in t hirty years I can well call "a delight," and can we make our chile and above all, appreciate tha realed Word of God? Nev make them read it as a pun mother" herself study it wi n get the little ones aroun own language tell th tories, ever new. I have that never tired hearing abo el and the beautiful dising from the dead of Jai ed to grow in interest A verse or two or eated just before they fa be forgotten. When firs are older have a mothe maps and commentaries

awake and interesting

uld be lots of trouble,

er, "for we would have ves and prepare every hing Time.

nerman speaks:)
bu fellers timely warnin hustle on yer bones;
five o'clock to-morrow for Uncle Reuben Jones, v that engine 'round an' or there; an' Joe, an' pack up the stacker dy fer to hitch an' go." uben exhorts:)
an' drive to the Cornera.
John's; ask ef they can
hen go tell the Horners
' fetch the hired man.
' Jim Green. The hull

leetle bigger'n mine." ovina adds:) gs down to the Corners. coffee and a full cream your Cousin Mary p me—and get likewise

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the melons to the cellar
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ore tomorry mornin'.
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by talks:)
shers come, an' Cousin an' things that's zood jam an' things that's never lets me eat.

nore'n forty times a day, huch as I am able; sher mens 'ud come to son, in National Rural s Item.

Ir. F. H. Valentine, for ociate editor of Rural ned editorial control of ablished by Ferris Pub-libany, N. Y. Besides d editor and a forceful ine is a practical poulyears' experience, and th study of the subject y products. While the e Poultry Monthly will many new features he paper will be made to the breeder of mareditorial office will be reet, room 1004, New

of a Bachelor. e of a bride is a large

e-tenths devil and oneould be bad enough if the other way 'round, nts to get married and pity from somebody get married and won' ation of the world. t so dead set on doing on't want them to do just as contrary not en want them to do. he Lord made woman invent a lot of foolis lo; but after watching ded to let her take care it herself.—New York

Pear List of pears will make nily collection for suc with the Tyson, o ugh coming late into ly on full grown trees, ious pear. The size is course. Bartlett mus is list, although it will ss fruit when not subulture. It needs to b nulched. The Secke out most of the Seckel t more than half size, r that needs thoroughly of the grandest pears in size and quality, i also is rarely seen hastily picked and t should be picked about er, and very carefully ol room for two or three omes an inimitable fortunately is not ten ss some time before its st early winter pear for the tree lacks tenaciou le to die out, sometimes e fruit is borne in imfit for gathering about nber. The color is keep in the cellar until December. The prince Anjou. This should be wrence, and will keep st of January in a coo is a perfect model it ts crops not only early, in great abundance the Anjou to give you erty years and probably be borne in mind that perfect self-pollenizer have the close proximes. Probably the very it, with a yellow skin, pril, or even May. d form and tough vital-

perous.

armers of your section ffer with brain-fag this ournal.

tree. The above will

rfect list of pears for parketing.—E. P. P., in

ices

this issue. We seen this paper, send this paper, 0 cents, including ribune, or 6 New GREENS FRUIT GROWER the Paper for the Family

WOMEN'S DEPARTMEN'

"The hand that rocks the cradle rules the world."

ONLY A WOMAN'S THOUGHTS

Clouds and Cheerfulness.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by ou

regular correspondent, Sister Gracious. Mud below and clouds above is the ger ral description of November, but let the housewife make sunshine and cheerfulness within her own four walls of home. can't be altogether a happening that Thanksgiving comes in this gloomy month and let each housekeeper look around for at least one solitary man or woman to wel-come at the family board. Count up the blessings and let the dark spots go for sisted in giving her fancy bags, and fol one day. Mother ought to have an especial thankfulness if her table can show something raised in her own garden. Even the smallest back yard might furnish at least a scarlet geranium in a pot for the centre of the table and a Jerusalem cherry tree, or solanum, with its scarlet berries is better. A row of current bushes trained against a brick wall may furnish a can or two of spiced currants, the best relish in the world for the turkey or stuffed chicken. Even living in a flat, the kitchen window can hold a box of curled parsley and what a cheerful darling it is, with the pretty leaves, when it is cloudy outside, and here at hand is your seasoning for gravies and soups. If you can raise from a small seedling a yellow chrysanthemum you may pat your-self on the back and be joyful. Say what you will, mums are cranky plants for an amateur. But one in the window covered with golden blooms is a blessing to the neighborhood. November is the last month for children, much judgment is necessary. for work in the garden, and again you can be thankful if everything is cared for. Paths swept, beds left neatly and tender things covered. Some evening look over the seeds, place in packages and carefully label. There is generally twice as many as you will use, and have some extra bags to give away or exchange. If you have and let these be single Jonquils. Such a cheery, beautiful, starlike flower. The the right thing. very thought of them in pots on the cellar shelf making roots and getting ready to bloom in the window is a comfort. If you can add a second dozen have scarlet tulips

AFTER THE DINNER. A bountiful harvest will be crowned by dinner that will rejoice our hearts. We women know the stewing, baking, pickling, preserving that will premaking the table groan with its weight of good things and we are apt to think our duty ends when the last dish is wiped and put away, and the large extension table set back against the wall. But little frolic now and then is relished by the best of men, let alone the women. So we must be ready with a suggestion or

and be sure the passersby, later in the season, will be happier for a look at them.

These old fashioned country dances hold about as much stirring fun as anything and foremost stands Virginia Reel. I know one household that would think Thanksgiving not properly observed, if they had not gone through this merry dance. Grandpa would lead out little Mary and grandma would take Harry's arm, to the delight of the boy. What merry laughter mixed with the jigs that Uncle John rattled off on his old fiddle. Then the children would be clamorous for the London doll. Long-legged Charley always had to be the "doll." A chair was placed over his head and upper part of his body and covered. His feet were tied together at the ankles and a cloth fastened over, marked with eyes, nose, mouth and hair with charcoal and an old hood tied on. A skirt fastened underneath the head, and he was a most comical looking dwarf. Aunt Mary used to show him off, and very comical were the questions asked him, he answering by a shake or wag of his feet (head). He was put through all his antics, much to the delight of the children. In a family gathering there are old and young. Why not please the old folks having their games of years ago and the young folks by introducing the newer ones. Naming apples still holds in interest, though it was played by our mothers and grandmothers. In honor of the day let us old folks put aside our cares and trievances and think of our blessings and thank God for them. Surely they will far outnumber our troubles. If there is a poor sick one in the neighborhood remember by a plate of good things or a flower. Don't forget the family dog or the cats. these, our humble brethren, fare

THAT BLESSED BOOK.

I wish I could make my children like read the Bible," said a mother, "but ley just hate it." As she had made her sit in the corner, and read a chapter the Blessed Book, as a punishment disobedience I was not surprised that young ones looked upon it as someng to be avoided as much as possible. After daily readings in the Bible for irty years I can well call it "a wonder above all, appreciate that it is the rethen get the little ones around her, and in did. The patient and surgeon afterward became great friends.—Gentlemen's Magaies, ever new. I have known boys that never tired hearing about David and muel and the beautiful story of the sing from the dead of Jairus' daughter d to grow in interest, after every A verse or two or a short psalm er be forgotten. When the boys and a are older have a mother Bible class maps and commentaries and make it awake and interesting. "But that d be lots of trouble," sighs one

rious study, but it will pay. We learn and enjoy ourselves; and the children, if the habit is formed, of daily study of the Scriptures, will thank you as long as life lasts. Each child ought to have a Bible for its very own. They make good birthday presents, say for ten years old. Let means permit, with pretty bookmarks. To an older person the binding would make little difference, but these young people are very susceptible to first impre and these are apt to come through the eyes. Never force learning texts by heart but if you find a particularly beautiful text, repeat it to the child with a few loving words and encourage him to do the same. Perhaps a question as to what the minister read in church will induce him to listen. And mothers, if you want your children to reverence that Blessed Book you must love and prize it yourself, and daily read it with prayer. It will be-come your "staff" and "comfort" through all trials and perplexities. FORETHOUGHT FOR CHRISTMAS.

Last year I was down town the day before Christmas and the crowd of buyers was so great that some of the principal fancy stores had to close their doors, so that no more could come in for a time. Such pushing and crowding inside was far from pleasant; the things could not be examined thoroughly and many came to the conclusion present buying was about the hardest exercise of patience and strength that could be endured. It can be made so delightful by forethought, and if given plenty of time. One lady com-menced buying for her large family in September, maintaining that articles could be bought for nearly half what was charged in the holiday season. Her purchases were kept in a large locked drawer and came out fresh and new when distributing time came. The right selection is as important as the present itself. One dear little lady was very fond of her garden and longed de rols that were put by in a deep drawer and rarely looked at. But one year she received a light set of garden tools and a large box of bulbs. She told me she would enjoy looking at them through all the long weeks before planting time. Presents to old people ought to be especially selected, and something hopeful given. Generally they receive woolen stockings or underclothes. All very well if need be, but try something bright this year. A potted plant in bloom, a book of cheerful stories, or a pretty cup and saucer. The men and boys of the household are the hardest to select for. A warm, bright colored house jacket, suited one I know. Another said his wife "hit the nail on the head" when she gave him a pretty purse with five dollars in it, saved through the year from her weekly allowance. Avoid giving cigar holders or choice bottles of wine. It might be the beginning of what would be bitter sorrow and misery. Even A wide awake boy would enjoy a small camera, or a printing outfit; a girl might rejoice all winter over a golf or croquet set, and that quiet one would be happy the whole year round over a writing desk Begin now to plan and buy for Christmas You can get almost twice as much for your money than as if you joined the sent for bulbs at least get a dozen crowd the day before Christmas and above all, study the tastes of each one and get

Home-Made Perfumes. Southern women are fond of making perfumes for their own use, and as they prepare them these are as delicious as the best imported. Their method is to have an airtight box with panes of glass that just fit into it. A layer of mutton suet or beef tallow is placed on a pane of glass and covered thickly with the fresh rose leaves or other blossoms, gathered as soon as the morning dew is dried off. Anothe layer of tallow is laid over the flowers and covered by another pane of glass. This is repeated until the box is full, when it is shut and placed in a dark, cool room. about thirty-six hours the tallow will have absorbed all the odor, and it is then put into a jar of alcohol sufficient to cover thoroughly. The alcohol in its turn absorbs the odor, and is strained off the tallow and carefully stoppered .- Buffalo

The Rude Dr. Abernethy.

The Duke of Wellington having insisted on seeing him out of his usual hours, and abruptly entering his room, was asked by the doctor how he got in. "By that door," was the reply. "Then," said Abernethy 'I recommend you to make your exit by the same way." He refused to attend George IV. until he had delivered his lecture at the hospital, in consequence of which he lost a royal appointment. To a lady who complained that on holding her arm over her head she felt pain, he said: Then what a fool you must be to hold it up!" He was fond of calling people fools A countess consulted him, and he offered her some pills, when she said she could never take a pill. "Not take a pill! What a fool you must be!" was the courteous

A farmer of immense bulk came from

distance to consult him, and, having given

an account of his daily meals, which showed an immense amount of animal feed, Abernethy said: "Go away, sir, I won't attempt to prescribe for such a A loquacious lady he silenced by telling her to put out her tongue; she having done so, "Now keep it there till I have done talking," said Abernethy. A lady having brought her daughter, he refused to prescribe for her, but told the mother to let the girl take exercise. Having received his guinea, he gave a shilling to the mother and said: "Buy the girl a skipping rope as you go along." When the late Duke of York consulted him, he stood whistling with his hands in his pockets, and the duke said: "I suppose you know who I am?" "Suppose I do," was the uncourtly reply, "what of that?" To a gentleman who consulted him for an ulcerated throat, and wanted him to look at it, he said: "How dare you suppose that I would allow you to blow your stink-ing foul breath in my face?" But sometimes he met a Tartar. A gentleman, who years I can well call it "a wonder could not succeed in getting the doctor to listen to his case, suddenly locked the door, can we make our children enjoy it, put the key into his pocket, and took out a loaded pistol. Abernethy, alarmed, fealed Word of God? Never! O! never asked if he meant to murder him. No, ake them read it as a punishment. Let he only wanted him to listen to his case, ther" herself study it with prayer and and meant to keep him a prisoner till he

In Noman's Land.

she is charmed with the summer resort to which she has gone.

The Beast-No wonder. An arm of the ea runs right up by the hotel.—Kansas City Independent.

All the stranded actor wants is a show. A lawsuit is the proper court dress for Cider Making Time.

They are gathering the apples in the orch-ard on the hill, ard on the hill,
They are carrying the baskets to the humming cider mill;
The breeze is blowing sweetly and the autumn days are fair,
The happy farmer whistles as he works, away, out there,
And the smoke is curling upward as it used to, long ago,
When the winds that made our noses rather moist began to blow.

Down the crumpled leaves are dancing from the branches overhead,
And the doves, are softly cooling on the weather-beaten shed;
The ground is strewn with pumpkins where the cora is cut away,
And the slopes beyond the valley lie in something soft and gray,
While a sort of dreamy music issues from the humming mill
And the wild is blowing softly through the orchard on the hill.

They are gathering the apples that the winds have shaken down,
And the child is full of wonder who is visiting from town!

O, an amber stream of something fit for gods is flowing out,
While a daring yellow-jacket sips serenely from the spout!
Ah, the mill is humming gayly as the golden apples fall,
And the frugal farmer's busy grinding up the worms and all.

—S. E. Kiser, in Chicago Times-Herald.

A Helpful Little Girl.

"Ah, Jack! you cannot tell what troubles a girl has who is receiving the attention f a gentleman."

She was twisting a button on his coat, and looking very demure and shy. "Troubles, Marie? Of what nature, pray?" he asked, in a tone of surprise. "Well, one's little brothers are always making fun of one, and one's relatives are always saying, 'When is it to come off?' as if marriage were a prize-fight. But that is not the worst. There is the inquisitiveness of one's parents. They want to know everything. There's pa, now; he is constantly asking such questions as, 'Marie, what are Mr. Robinson's intentions? Why does he call upon you so regularly, stay so late when he does call?' And he sometimes looks so mad when he asks these questions that I actually tremble." "And what answer do you make to his questions, Marie, my dear?"

"I can't make any answer at all, for, you see, you haven't said anything to me, and-and-of course, I-I-" Then Mr. Robinson whispered something Marie's ear, and the next time her father questions her she will be ready with a satisfactory reply.-T. E. McGrath, in

the Woman's Home Companion.

Where Disillusions Begin.

In a parlor of a hotel recently the conversation turned upon ill-assorted marriages, and especially upon the illusions of the days of courtship, and one gentleman related his experience. He had been charmed by a young, beautiful creature whose attractiveness, as he afterward found, lay largely in her ability to set off her fine points through tasteful dress and by little arts of the toilet. Her musical voice seemed like a bird's notes.

One morning he conceived the idea o surprising her in her home in a suburb of the city. He wondered if he should find her out among the flower-beds, and was somewhat disappointed on arriving at her home and looking around the attractive lawn that he caught no glimpse of the one being who made his world. He stepped upon the veranda, and as he waited he heard a voice. Could it be that of the charmer? It could not be possible, for these were the harsh, shrill tones of a He rang again, and the servant appeared. He asked for the young lady, and then through the half-open door he saw a flying figure with hair in curl-papers and that he could not have imagined as com ing from the delicate lips of the young creature. He hesitated. Should he re treat? He decided that it was impossible for him to do so in good order, so he waited in the parlor. He confessed that he never could have told just how he met the beauty when she appeared in her lovely negligee gown, her soft hair waving above the fair brow-too fair to be natural he found now in the sober light of the morning and of reason. The were sweet and low, trained with mar-velous skill, he decided, as he compared them with the voice that might have been that of a virago, still seeming to echo through the open doorway of the wide hall. That was his last call upon the one to whom he had expected to offer his heart, hand and all that he possessed .- Mary R Baldwin, in Woman's Home Companion.

The Girl Who Flirts.

It ought to be enough for any young woman who reads this to know that flirting is out of date. By resorting to it she stamps herself as one behind the times, or else devoid of really attractive accomplish ments. Even the deadly comic paners recognize this fact, says Stanley Carr, in Demorest's Magazine. They have nearly abandoned the summer flirtation joke which once upon a time stood shoulder to shoulder with the mother-in-law gag and the orange-peel picture. But since there may be some who doubt this, or who look upon flirtation as still permissible as side diversion, it may be well to dwell a

little longer upon the subject. My objections to flirting look closely t the welfare of the girl herself, and to the right development of her character. For all the harm that she will do to manking in general or particular, and for all the injury she will do to her chances in the matrimonial field, she might flirt gayly on to the end of the chapter. But let her look

to herself! dwarfs a woman's capacity for loving, her one most precious charm. It leads her to and to hold lightly what she should regard as the most incomparable gift that she has

When all is said and done, the giving or accepting of a kiss is not a soul-rending or earth-moving affair. It is very easy to give it when you are sitting in a dark corner of the piazza, or driving along the road under the witching shades of even when somebody is whispering tender words in your ear, and perhaps making himself believe that he loves you, when you can almost make yourself believe that you love. It is very easy, even though you both know in the depths of your hearts that it is make-believe. But some time that kiss, so carelessly given now, will make you feel uncomfortable. Some time, when you truly love, and your true love holds you in his arms and kisses you with all the fervor of a plighted troth, you will have a guilty and a mean feeling down in the depths of your heart. You will wish

that you might say:
"Yours is the first, beloved, the very first." But you cannot.
So it is with all the little expres affection that a woman ever indulges in She is so sensitive, they mean so much to her, that they remain with her whether she treasures them or not.

A man may kiss a woman, lightly, mean inglessly, and let that end the matter. If

he does not care greatly for her he may forget all about it in a week. Not so the woman. She remembers. She remembers even when she would forget.

Remember that flirting is the badge of a woman's inferiority. It is a survival of the age when to secure a mate the woman had to resort to such devices as the lower creatures of wood and field employ now. Among the arts and the attractions of the modern woman it has no more place than the wooden spears of our primitive ancestors have beside our own high-power rifled cannon. Read how flirtation originated; look up what the evolutionists say as to when it was first employed, and you will not be tempted to indulge in it. For the sake of your own self-

respect you will avoid it. So it is that I advise you to guard sacredly every little expression of your affection. Look upon them as the spun gold in the woof of your existence and treasure up each thread for the garment of your life's great happiness. To the true woman love should be so sacred a thing that she will not trifle even with its imagery. So shall she make her love more highly prized by the one upon whom it is finally be-stowed. So shall she save herself from heartache and regret.

Don't flirt. It isn't worth your while Golf, tennis, and bicycling are much better exercise for the heart and they leave no unpleasant pangs behind.

The Foolish Woman.

When a woman with a No. 4 foot tries to squeeze it into a 21-2 shoe, it is high time, I think, to take that misguided piece of femininity into a corner all by herself and give her a nice little lecture on the subject of foolishness. She will grumble and complain, be snappish and disagree able and go about with her brow all tied up in bowknots of anguish, a trial to all her friends, and a source of tribulation to herself, all because she is so lacking in good sense that she imagines her foot to be a thing of beauty when pinched and pushed into a shoe several sizes too short or too narrow. Why cannot a woman be honest enough to put her foot into a shoe the size that nature intended? Nature does most things well and the foot is usually in proportion to the rest of the body. There is a tight shoe wrinkle that s always apparent on the face of a woman whose feet are pinched, no matter how earnestly she may endeavor to banish it .--Philadelphia Times.

A List of Don'ts for the Kitchen.

The emphatic protest embodied in a cir cular and freely distributed among the housekeepers of Brooklyn, by the indefatigable Women's Health Protective Association, will bear passing on to every city in the land. The "don'ts" that follow the protest against the littering of streets with papers, circulars and rubbish, spitting in public places, the slovenly exposure of garbage, the overfilling of ash barrels, use of improper receptacles for ashes and garbage, and the mixing of papers and rubbish with ashes, might be copied with advantage and pinned on every kitchen wall with a gentle reminder to the presiding genius.

"Do not throw paper, circulars or fruit skins on the street. "Do not put garbage in unsightly vessels. "Do not put rubbish with your ashes.

"Do not put ashes in anything but sound parrels or cans. "Do not fill them higher than four inches below the top. "Do not expose waste longer than neces

"Do not place garbage, ashes or any kind of refuse on the sidewalk; keep it within

ur fence line until called for."

Successful Woman Farmer.

Miss Dora Drew, of Vernon, N. J., showing the people of that section that a woman can run a farm as well as a man writes a correspondent of the Chicago Chronicle. She was thrown on her own resources a few years ago by the death of her father. All that was left out of a once large estate was a farm, and that was encumbered. The farm, if rented. could not be made to yield an income for the maintenance of Miss Drew and mother, the only surviving members of the family, and Miss Drew decided to undertake its management herself.

She began with the dairy, and soon brought it up to the highest standard of excellence, for she worked with intel-Guided by ligence and perseverance. the advice and suggestions of kind neighbors, she in time extended her supervision and control to all departments of farm work. She was a diligent student of agricultural publications and made use of many new methods of culture and crop ro tation with results that surprised her less progressive neighbors. She became a practical as well as a theoretical farmer, and can guide a plow as skillfully as most men, and during the busy season often runs the mowing machine while the farm hands are

engaged in other work.

Miss Drew is very fond of horses, and it is mere pastime for her to break and subdue - the most fractious colts. She drives a team of good road horses, both of which she broke herself. Not long since when the village blacksmith had tried in vain to shoe a fractious colt, she under took the job herself and succeeded i placing the first set of shoes upon its feet Miss Drew has been able to do what many men have failed to do. She make farming pay, and has brought her farm to higher degree of fertility than any of th adjoining farms. She has done all this without any sacrifice of womanliness. She is as much at home in the parlor as if sh had never directed operations in the fields and she excels in cooking, baking and all other branches of housework.

Wise Boy.

"My boy Johnny has such a cheerfu

"Oh, yes. When I make him wash h neck, instead of grumbling, he just says he is glad he is not a giraffe."

rs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup An Old and Well-Tried Remedy THEIR TEETH Syrup has b

A Tight Rein.

Parents are sometimes recommended to

keep a tight rein upon their children, but this is at best superficial advice. The tight rein sometimes does more harm than good, and the disposition of the child must be studied if one would learn when to curb him and when to let him run free. No hard and fast rule can be applied even to the management of horses, much less to the management of children. With on child the tight rein is absolutely necessary with another it is an irritant constantly suggesting attempts to break away from control. Some children have to be driven; others can only be led, and in general it is preferable to lead them, for this course ends to make them self-respecting and self-reliant. Sooner or later the tight rein must be relaxed, and when that is done there is danger that the child who has been too much repressed will be found unable to control himself. The parent seldom keeps control of his boy long enough to make the tight rein desirable. If the child should remain under the control and guidance of his elders from early infancy until he reached maturity, th tight rein might work very well, but this is seldom the case. In general there is an intermediate period when the youth, free from parental control, but not yet old enough to be his own master, is left without guidance from others. It is then that the disadvantage of the tight rein is exhibited. If he has been kept at home and denied his freedom (this being the usual nethods of keeping a tight rein), he is wholly without that experience which might enable him to resist temptations and control his passions. He is then in much greater danger of falling a victim to the vices of youth than though he had been more liberally trained. He is easily led into excesses to satisfy his curiosity suddenly awakened. A youth of more lib eral training has been gradually introduced to the world at large; he has been given enough freedom to enable him to respect himself, and he may grow to maturity without ever indulging in the excesses figuratively described as the sowing of wild oats.

Steady Effort.

The value of systematic, steady effort in accomplishing the tasks of the household cannot be overestimated. The fable of the slow tortoise who overcame the swift hare applies in this case, as it does in so many others. Nothing is gained by rapid spurts of effort, because everything is lost by the nervous exhaustion that follows such work. The reason why so many women fail to accomplish their housework without suffering physically from it, usually is because they have not yet learned to do it in the simplest and most methodical manner. We have only recently learned to economize effort by doing all work of one kind at one time. In our factories and other places of work it has been found that there is a large gain in time by keeping employees each engaged in one portion of the task to be done. Not only do the workers thus become perfected in doing the special parts of the work assigned to them, but they do not lose time and ner-vous force by changing the work from one part to the other, as old time workers, who made an entire garment or accomplished any other piece of work in all its minutiae. Work that runs with the smoothness and system of a machine is not as exhausting as work done by starts, or, as housekeepers expressed it in old fashioned language, by "fits and starts." The housekeeper who has so learned her business that it has become a second nature, who calmly takes up the various parts of her tasks, doing each one in turn, as it should be done, does not become a nervous invalid. Above all things, the systematic housekeeper avoids dropping one task for another unless it is absolutely necessary to do so. There is a great deal of justice in the much criticised complaint of the poor servant who objected to being called away continually from one task to another, so that she never knew what her work was. The mistress who thus adds to her maid's burdens is not only a foolish manager, but a very unpopular person with help of any kind. With all deference to the mistresses' rights to respect, we do not hesitate to say a mistress cannot command as she should the respect of her ousehold if she is unpopular. It pays to be just with household help. It pays to give them the chance to do their work in their own way. It pays, likewise, to be just to yourself, and to do your own work in a systematic manner, so as to save effort. A fidgety woman uses two or three times as much nervous energy in doing her work as a calm, deliberate worker, even if she has no untoward accidents to recover from, as she frequently has. The nervous worker invariably allows too little time for necessary work, and attempts to do things that are unnecessary, so that, like the hare in the fable, she is beaten in the race by the deliberate housekeeper, who never plans to do more than she can, and, like the steady, slow tortoise, persists until it is all successfully accomplished. For the Family Circle.

In olden times women of noble birth and princely heritage did not despise cooking as an art. In its primary sense, an art is any acquired skill or power. The narrow meaning given the word in modern times has no foundation so far as its derivation can be traced. In its powerful effect upon the health and physical strength, and thus upon the entire wellbeing of man, the art of cooking must be regarded as one of the most useful of all arts. No wise person, man or woman, can afford to despise cooking. Like spin-ning and sewing, cooking has always been especially a woman's task. It was suited to her strength and taste for dealing with minutiae. Wise men and women have always recognized the immense power for good or evil that lies in the food of people and in its preparation. In primitive times when war was the chief business of mer they had no time to prepare food, and it was then left exclusively to women, with other tasks of the household. Even the art of medicine was practised in those days chiefly by women.

suds prepared in the same way as the first. Cooking in olden times was an art for strip of carpet should be treated in the rueens to attend to and to supervise. The old rhymes speak of the housewifely skill of princesses with skillets and saucepans, widths are sewed together and put down as though it were the most important part again. Ingrain carpet can be washed of their business, as, indeed, it was. the same way.-E. J. C. woman in old chivalrous times hid her culinary skill for fear she would be con sidered a menial if she displayed it. Like the queen of hearts in the nursery tale, she made her own tarts and bag puddings, superintended the roasting of venison and the preparation of venison pasties and other substantial dishes. articles for your bright, interesting paper and being a subscriber, still more inter-est is manifested. First is wisdom in love

The art of cooking does not, as some ambitious young women of to-day seem to imagine, lie chiefly in preparing orna-mental dishes. The woman who builds a pyramid of sugar ichng, decorated in the most dazzling and elaborate manner, may know nothing of cooking. In its best wholesome, most enticing, as well as the most expeditious, methods of preparing FREE

Thousands of Cases of Dr. Slocum's **Cure for Consumption and** Lung Weakness

Sent Broadcast Throughout the Land and Miracles Being Wrought in Every State.

Not a Cent to Pay for a Full Course of Medicine which will Make You Well and Strong, No Matter How Weak and Emaciated You May Be.

READ THE TESTIMONY TO SCIENCE!

pert in consumption, lung weakness, asthma, throat and bronchial affections, who recently discovered a positive curfor these dangerous diseases, has inaugurated the grandest free distribution ever known in the annals of medical practice. Thousands upon thousands of large boxes, each containing four bottles of his famous treatment, are going out all over this broad land, and to Europe, where despair and premature death have reigned

The cures being recorded by this free listribution are wonderful. Men, women and children who have been given up to die are being restored daily by Dr. Slocum's treatment, which is destined to go own to future generations as the greatest

for centuries. Every box carries hope,

health and new life to the fortunate re-

lessing ever given to man. If you have been declared incurable, read what others say, and don't despair.

Throat and Lungs Healed. Mr. J. Southward, Mingo, Miss., writes:

"I shall gladly recommend Dr. Slocum's amous treatment as the best for the throat and lungs. No pen can describe what I suffered day and night, and how, in many instances, I nearly suffocated. Thanking you for your loving kindness for humanity's sake, I remain yours de-

Loathsome Catarrh Banished. Mrs. Mary R. Odette, Murrell, Mich.

writes: "I am recommending your wenderful medicines everywhere, and many have sent to you for them, with invariably good results. I suffered a long time

ing cannot learn to do the best cooking.

Washing a Carpet.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower.

Housecleaning time has come again, and

any suggestion that will make that work

ighter is eagerly sought for. I will tell

you how I washed a rag carpet, and you

will find the method a very easy and sat-

Take the carpet from the floor and beat

it thoroughly to remove the dust. Then take the widths apart and wash one at a

time. A good washing machine and wring-

poiler full of soft water, and add enough

Pearline to it to make a strong suds. Put

one width of the carpet into the washing

machine, pour the suds over it, and wash

until the water is dirty. Pass the carpet

then rinse through two clear waters. Each

same way. You will be surprised to see

how clean and new it will look when

Young Men and Marriage.

Often have I intended to write severa

making from observation. I know mor

than one poor fellow can learn a few les

to obtain companions who are their su-periors; but they will find really intelli-

Men naturally shrink from attempting

Editor Green's Fruit Grower:

sons from it.

through the wringer, wash in the sec

er are great aids in this works.

-New York Tribune.

sfactory one.

health. It is not often p

Dr. Slocum, the far-famed medical ex- | celebrated treatment, which cured me. There is nothing in the world like these

> Deadly Grip's "After Effects" Routed. Mrs. Delpha A. Sturgeon, Taswell, Ind.,

> "I was taken with a severe attack of grip early this year, which almost run me into consumption. Nothing I took helped me until I sent for a full course of Dr. Slocum's Free Treatment for consumption and lung troubles, and in a little while I was entirely well. The cough quickly disappeared, and I bless the Doctor for his discovery. The news of my cure is spreading, and others will purchase at their drug-

Consumption has been proved by Dr. Slocum as entirely curable, and thousands of able physicians are to-day prescribing his treatment.

Catarrh, asthma and all bronchial troubles are likewise cured, and in fact every known form of lung and pulmonary dis-

WRITE THE DOCTOR.

If you are dying by inches you can get vell by writing at once to Dr. T. A. Slocum, 98 Pine street, New York City, N. Y., giving express and post-office adlress, and fresh from his great laboratories will speed without delay, a full free hox containing the four world-famed preparations which will absolutely cure you of

Dr. Slocum is determined to continue this great free distribution until every hamlet in America has right in its midst the living proof that consumption and kindred diseases are curable.

Send to-day if you suffer, stating that catarrh, and throat trouble, and despaired you read this article in GREEN'S FRUIT

of relief until I procured Dr. Slocum's GROWER, and greatly oblige. the best foods of various kinds. There is charms in modest estimation. What a failure in every method of cooking food most women most admire in men is galthat requires an undue expenditure of lantry and qualities, not looks, nor that of time. It is necessary to an attractive table | courts and fops, but boldness, courage, dethat there should be a variety of food, and votion, decision and civility. A man's it is also necessary to maintain the highest | bearing wins ten superior women where his boots and brains win one. If a man stands before a woman with respect for a considerable amount of time on one dish without neglecting others; therefore it is himself and fearless of her, his suit is half won. The rest may safely be left necessary that we learn to cook expedito the parties most interested. Therefore, ciously, or in such a manner as not to absorb too much attention during the time never be afraid of a woman. Women are the most harmless creatures in the world taken. The highest art of cookery also to a man who shows he has a man's soul demands the preparation of food in such in him. If you have not the spirit in manner that there shall be the least loss you to come up to a test like this, you of nutriment. In cooking meats there is haven't what pleases a high-souled woman probably less loss of nutritive parts in and will be obliged to content yourself broiling and in roasting than in other ways with the simple girl, who, in a quiet way. of cooking. This is also the way the primis endeavoring to attract and fasten you. itive man cooked the fruits of the chase, Don't get into a feverish haste for marand it is the best and most natural method Especially don't imagine any disof preparing meats. In both processes, appointment in love which takes which are analogous, the meat is or should often before twenty-one years old. The be subjected to a fierce heat first on one truth is before a man is twenty-five he side and then on the other. This sears does not know his own mind. The more over the surface and forms a brown crust of a man you become and the more manlion the outside. The meat is then withness you become capable of exhibiting in drawn a little from the heat and cooked your association with women the better through more slowly. The difference bewife you will be able to obtain and one tween the roast and the broil is in the year's possession of the heart and hand greater thickness of the meat in a roast, of a noble specimen of her sex is worth which requires to be more often basted to more than one hundred years possession keep its surface from hardening or burnof a sweet creature, with two ideas in her ng in the cooking. We do not mean a head and nothing new to say about either baked meat or roast. The oven is a modof them. Go into woman's society if you ern method, and the objection to it is the can find that which will improve you, but same as the objection to "panning" a not otherwise. You can spend your time beefsteak, that is, frying it "without better by seeking the society of good men. grease" in a pan. It dries the meat and Then you will find your way to good does not give as juicy a steak. The presfemale society.-L. A. Wilson. ence of air around the roast keeps it more moist. The woman skilled in cooking must know this and a thousand and one other things which only an intelligent woman can know and apply. The common hire-

Emerson once said. "A man thinks he was his farm when the fact is the farm often owns him." The picture of health is often a genuine work of art.

A Happy Mother's Gratitude

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM-I have many, many thanks to give you for what your Vegetable Compound has done for me. After first confinement I was sick for nine years with prolapsus of the womb, had pain in left side, in small of back. a great deal of headache, palpitation of heart and leucorrhoes. I felt so weak and tired that I could not do my work. I became pregnant again and took your Compound all through, and now have a sweet baby girl. I never before had such an easy time during labor, and I feel it was due to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I am now able to do my work and feel better than I have for years. I cannot thank you enough."- Mrs. Ep. En-

Wonderfully Strengthened

LINGER, DEVINE, TEX.

"I have been taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, Blood Purifier and Liver Pills and feel wonderfully strengthened. Before using your remedies I was in a terrible state; felt like fainting every little while. I thought I must surely die. But now, thanks to your remedies, those feelings are all gone."-Mrs. Emili SCHNEIDER, 1944 HELEN AVE., DETROIT

yours, H. G. Prettyman, Michigan.

them in a barrel and cover them.

at the apples.—Editor.)

Editor Green's Fruit Grower:

subject well worth attention.

n storing apples with large

condition, properly selected and carefully

packed, cold storage can do much to arrest

the ripening of the apple, and if, when

taken from the cold storage room, the

temperature can be raised in another cold

storage room before being brought into the

sults should be fairly satisfactory. Those

who handle fruit in very large quantities

will doubtless take advantage of the cold

be marketed. It is better in shipping to

distant market to store somewhere near

that market than to withdraw the fruit

from the cold storage in early spring or

ummer and then ship to a distant mar-

ket. For the smaller orchardist no doubt

some of the modified forms of cold storage,

which can be secured with comparatively

in the long run as depending on the larger

storage companies, with their heavier ex-

Doubtless most orchardists can secure

an abundance of ice and have their own

storage room. Some store-rooms are

chilled something on the same plan as a

meat shop, either by having a bin within

the room filled with ice, once a month;

or if the building is more strongly con-

structed and will carry the weight of ice

in an overhead store-room a very much

larger amount of ice in an ice room over

the apple room not needing renewal of ice.

Other storage rooms are constructed on

the same plan as an egg house in Crete,

Nebraska, where, in a cheaply constructed

building using three paper-lined walls and

two dead air spaces, the ice room was at

the end of the store-room. This method has

also been found to be very good. Mr. H.

M. Dunlap, former secretary of the State

Horticultural Society of Illinois, in conver-

in a store-room chilled by an ice room

which was refilled about once a month.

He found that his fruit shrunk less than

storage by ammonia process used in large

with storage by ammonia process. In cold

plants it is to be expected that the fruit

will shrivel or dry somewhat, and be less

plump after some months of storage than

when placed in storage. This requisite that, before selling, the barrel shall be

examined and plugged as it is termed, some

defective specimens removed, as where

apples are bruised from the pressure of

the barrel head, and must either have

placed in a barrel, then headed and sold.

Mr. Dunlap also has had most excellent

success in storing fruit in his house cellar,

arge enough to contain 1,800 barrels. Two

of the house chimneys reached to the cellar

ottom. Large openings in those chimneys llow him to change the air of the cellar

apidly by a strong chimney draft. In the

fall of the year, before the house fires are

started this strong chimney draft can be produced by an oil stove. This cellar has

double doors and double windows. By

changing the air in the cellar quickly dur-

ing the cool autumn nights, and keeping

the cellar closely shut during the warm

days, he is able to hold his fruit at a low

temperature until winter allows the main-

tenance of any temperature desired. Many

of the orchardists of Western Missouri

and Eastern Kansas, have availed them-

selves of the earth cave or cellar, which

is easily made by digging in the ground

curely with lumber and earth to sufficient

more apples or a few apples of larger size

slight expense will be quite as satisfactory

eated atmosphere of April or May, re-

know of no better way than this to pre-

erve apples, pears, or other fruits. The

COLD STORAGE.

essful marketing of the apple crop some





OTWELL'S

TREE PAINT

2. KAO.

3. MEL

ELPAM.

6. RESCUP.

7. RADEC.

Best

Quality

Cause of Earthquakes.

"Young Tourist": The cause of earth-quakes was the subject chosen by Prof. Stanislaus Meunier for a recent lecture at the Paris Museum of Natural History. Starting from the received hypothesis that the earth is cooling, though slowly and without condensation, that it is formed by a liquid nucleus, surrounded by a solid crust, and that contraction due to cooling causes cracking, fissures and large faults. lecturer pointed out that these clefts and faults receive hydrated rocks, which through the action of gravity or successive glidings approach the roof of the underground excavations, and at last fall to the bottom of these abysses, formed of hot and anhydrous rocks. On coming into contact with the burning mass at the bottom. the local temperature of which is still further raised by the impact, the water of hydration contained in the blocks is instantaneously converted into steam, producing dynamite effects of great intensity. The enormous mass of steam thus formed at a very high temperature causes the weaker portion of the earth's crust to fall in, opening the craters of extinct volcanoes, or giving them fresh activity, and drawing along the lateral or subjacent matters. If the submarine bottom be thus raised, one of those terrible tide rushes is produced which penetrate so far and so violently inland, devastating and carrying away with them all that they encounter in their sudden return. The shock may be more or less intense, and extend to a greater or less distance, according to the lepth or fall, and the amount of vaporization, but, wherever these effects are felt the surface undergoes changes of condi-tion or position which are registered by the seesmograph and other ingenious in-

His Half Way Scheme.

Not long ago a Pittsburg life insurance agent persuaded a Chinaman to take out a policy of \$5,000. The latter had no clear idea of the transaction, but understood that on paying the premiums promptly he would be entitled to \$5,000 ome time. He began bothering the agent for the money after a couple of weeks had passed, and the agent tried to explain to him that he would have to die before he could get it. The Chinaman fell down a ellar-way and was badly hurt. His friends tried to attend to him without calling in a doctor. When they did call one in two days later, the doctor was angry. "Why didn't you call me sooner? "This man is half dead now." Next day the injured man's brother was at the insurance office with a claim for "You're not entitled to anything on this," said the insurance agent, "until

the man is dead." "Doctol say him half dled," answered "Why he no glet lat half?"

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Gentlemen or Ladies, you can

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MR. REED MADE \$88 FIRST 3 DAYS. Mr. Cox writes: Get all I can do. Plate 30 sets a day. Elegant busi-ness. Mr. Woodward earns 3170 a month. Agents all making money. So can you.

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TEA SET FREE

56 PIECES. Full size for family use, beauti-

inducement to every lady in the land and all who received the spoons and tea set for selling our Pills are
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best of all old or new currants for midseason." N. Y. Experiment

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We are headquarters for Loudon Red Raspberry plants.

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FOREST PUZZLE.

eight names of the users the money will be equally divided and will be person sends the correct answers the money will be equally divided and will be paid Dec. 18, 1899. Understand, however, that we have one condition, which may take a few hours of your time, and we will How Can We Do This ? write you about it when you send your answer. How We Do This ? We make this liberal oder so that you may become interested in our business. We want you to work for us in your own locality, and propose to make it an object for you to do so. Distance from us does not make any difference. Try and Win, but de not send any money with your answer. It looks like an easy take, yet it is a testfor skill. We make this generous offer to every reader of this paper who can solve this puzzle. It is straight business with us. As soon as we get your answer, we will notify you if the names you send are the correct ones, and will also inform you fully of the work which we wish done that will enable you to write at once, giving your full name and address plainly.

Money

Maker

Plant

We will give \$200.00 in Cash to anyone who can arrange the letters into the names of eight wall-known Power for

\$1500 AYEAR SURE.

GRAPE JUICE.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower:

Seeing a request for bottling sweet grape juice I will send my way: Pick the ripe grapes from the stem; scald enough to ourst the skins; press out the juice; filter through cheese cloth; fill bottles full (beer oottles are best). Put in boiler; fill up to necks of bottles with cold water. Put on stove and let them get hot enough so they will blubber out: this raises all the sediment and boils it over. When they have boiled out what was in the necks fill up with hot water; cork and run sealing was over the tops and they will keep as long as you will let them. The way to use it next summer or any time is to use th juice as you would water in making lemonade, and any one has surely lost his taste who does not say it is the most de icious drink-harmless, good and refreshing .- A. J. Masters, Iowa,

UNFERMENTED GRAPE WINE.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower: Three quarts of grapes (off the stems) and one of water; let come to a boil, then

strain. And to three (3) quarts of the inice add one quart of sugar; let come to a boil, and bottle while hot; the wine must be kept air tight the same as fruit or it will ferment.—Very truly yours, Mrs. Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, N. J.

UNFERMENTED GRAPE JUICE.

A copy of "Green's Fruit Grower' reached this office-the first I have ever een. I notice an inquiry from A. C. Pethtel in regard to unfermented wine. The receipt he has reference to is all right with the exception that the sugar omitted. My way for making unfermented wine is this: Let the grapes get thorughly ripe. Shell from stems, put in a large porcelain or granite kettle with water enough to cook them. When soft strain in a cloth or bag; then put on the stove with sugar enough to suit the taste. Better not be too sweet. When boiling hot put in jugs or bottles and seal .- Mrs. T. S. Boore, Mattie, Pa.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower:

Will you kindly advise me in your next ssue how to pollenize the apple and peach blossom: at what stage and if necessary to cover the blossoms treated? What do you think of the Niagara and Moore's Diamond grape for Alabama? that is, are they vigorous enough for this climate? In answering the above you will greatly oblige. I am subscribing to your Fruit Grower and enjoy reading it very much .-

F. O. Wilson, Alabama. (Reply: While we have not had much experience in fertilizing blossoms we would suggest that they should be pollenized as oon as the blossoms open, and that imme distely the blossoms should be covered with mosquito netting to keep out ins which will surely pollenize them again and thus disturb your plans.

mecessary.

LET US START YOU IN BUSINESS FOR YOURSELF. Be your own boss. We do all kinds of plating ourselves. Have had years of experience. Manufacture the only practical outfits, including generators or dynamos, and all tools. lathes and materials.

All sizes complete. Ready for work when The Niagara is a wonderful grape for this part of the country, and many other ections. It is a rank grower, very pro ductive, reasonably hardy, and the clusters largest of any grape we recall. Moore's Diamond is a white grape of better quality than Niagara, clusters large, THE ROYAL, OUR NEW DIPPING PROCESS. Quick. Easy, latest method. Tableware simply dipped in melted metal, taken out instantly with finest, most brilliant, beautiful plate, read to deliver. Thick plate every time Guaranteed 5 to 10 years. A boy plates 200 10 300 pleces tableware daily. No polishing, grinding or work necessary.

DEMAND FOR PLATING IS ENORMOUS. Every family, hotel and restar and have goods plated instead of buying new. It's cheaper and better. You will not need to canvass. Our agents have all the work they can do. People bring it. You can hire boys cheap to do your plating, the same as we, and solicitors to gather work for a small per cent. Replating is honest and legitimate. Customers always delighted and recommend you and your work.

WE ARE AN OLD ESTABLISHED FIRM. Been in business for years. Know what is berry large; vine vigorous. It is also productive, but does not stand shipment so well as Niagara. For vineyard purposes we prefer Niagara, and for the home garden Moore's Diamond.

How these varieties would succeed Alabama we are not prepared to state; possibly some other variety would do better there.—Editor.)

equired. Customers involve benefit of our experience.

WE ARE RESPONSIBLE and Guarantee Everything. Reader, here is a chance of a life-time to go in business for yourself. WE START YOU. Now is the time to make uoney. Sample of tableware plated on our machine for 2c. stamp.

WRITE TO-DAY. Our New Plan, Testimonials and Circulars, FREE. Don't wait. end us your address any way. Address. Editor Green's Fruit Grower: GRAY & CO., PLATING WORKS, 130 Miami Bldg., Cincinnati, O

I had hoped that some one would reply n your last paper to the article in the August number concerning the treatment of the horse. Pardon me for offering a few words in protest in your valuable naper. I was sorry to see in print anything that would lower the standard of the treatment of animals. Something that would lead to the better appreciation of, the "intelligence and virtues" of the ani-

mals would be more desirable. How would a person suffering with the pangs of hunger feel if necessity compelled him to gnaw all day at something that would give only sustenance enough to keep life in his body? Man's mind can exert a great influence on his body. But it can sation with the writer, reported having had not ignore its demands for food. "To seek success in storing a large quantity of apples the kingdom of God and His righteousness," I think, is to live according to the golden rule, and that applies to all of God's creatures, human or otherwise. To God's bounty we owe what we have. Then why withhold from His creatures entrusted to our care?-A Subscriber.

KEEPING APPLES.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower:

Would apples (Baldwins, Greenings and Spys) placed in thin layers in bins, in a dry frost-proof cellar, each layer covered with dry sand, keep as well or better than in barrels? Should the sand be perfectly dry or would a small amount of moisture be unobjectionable? Any information will

stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.

Prof. W.H.PEEKE, F.D., 4 Cedar St., N.Y. Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.



45c. 12 for 85e

ward ventilation to secure rapid change of air when needed. In connection with large orchards these earth cellars should be made large enough to be able to drive through from end to end, with a large double door at either end, very much like some of the large potato cellars of the Platt Valley, which with slight modification can be made into excellent storage cellars for apples. The essentials of suc-cess are the same as described above in the cellar of Mr. Dunlap. When the nature

to do, large sections of sewer pipe 12 inches in diameter, are used for a form of sub-earth ventilation. These with suitable upward ventilators enable the orchardist to change the air as described during the winter. Buildings may also be constructed having three or four separate walls and making use of the building paper with dead air spaces, making the buildings frost proof. The writer has made use of an earth cellar for many years, and has been able, by changing the air on cold autumn nights and keeping the cellar shut during the warm days of autumn, to keep winter apples from ripening, and to keep them in good condition for market in March. Now that strawberries are brought in in such abundance from Southern States, and are marketed in the late spring at very moderate prices, it may not be found very dee thankfully received.—Very respectfully sirable to carry a large amount of apples beyond the months of March and April.— (Reply: We should prefer to wrap each E. F. Stephens. pple in paper (newspapers will do); pack

Without an Effort.

paper keeps out the air and prevents

To the Editor of Green's Fruit Grower: Dry sand is objectionable since it makes Dear Sir-As I hear of children at school additional work, and leaves the fruit dusty, and the hands are soiled in getting tudying so hard as to endanger their health I wonder what unnatural thing they are put to. To study for sure if they have to make a study of it, it must be unnatural to them what a child study. What it is natural for him to do it is natural for children to play, but they have even their It is acknowledged that fruit growing is preferences as to their plays. They do work requiring skill and care. The succhild study what he does not like is to imes requires additional care and skill. cripple him in the performance of that In early autumn, when fruit ripens, apples which he is fitted by nature to do, and may not be worth on the market more to teach children to do what they are than 25 or 35 cents a bushel. After the already fitted by nature to do is to cast crop has passed out of the hands of the an odium on the Creator, and to cripple grower into the hands of those who may the child's natural endowments. What making a business of keeping it for right have we to interfere with God's arthe later markets, the grower sometimes rangement of things? And is that not what finds that his fruit has advanced in value we do when we force study upon our chil-50 cents, or 75 cents, or even a \$1 per dren? What children are fitted by nature bushel. The question of how to avail one's to do no force is needed to accomplish. I self of this advance and yet not lose have seen mere children draw pictures a heavily from decay and shrinkage is a natural as life and to believe they would become perfected in art by being sent to In consideration of the subject of the an art school is not according to the nature various forms of storage there has been of things. Would it not be disarranging some dissatisfaction with results achieved what God has arranged? Suppose a child is gifted as an artist. Is that any reason torage companies and sometimes parhe should be sent to a school of art? Certies who have stored with these comtainly not. The child is an artist. What panies and have met with considerable more do we want? And then we have no oss were not properly handled. In this voice in the matter, for nature decides connection it should be remembered that what the child shall be. He never is an f the apples are already ripe, or if from artist unless born one. We might teach any cause they are in poor condition when a child what it does not know, but it they go into the cold storage, the storage would only interfere with what he does cannot possibly improve them in any manknow. To suppose a child needs teaching er. If the fruit before being barrelled is to suppose he has no natural ability. A and placed in cold storage has been piled child with natural endowments, his gifts ander the trees in a hot atmosphere and is will keep him busy. A proper child when dready nearly ripe and possibly beginning left to himself develops naturally or as God o mellow, there is likely to be very serious would have him; but education serves to oss when the barrels are opened in Febbring the child into an unnatural state of ruary or March. Cold storage involves being. Education here implies study. such a considerable amount of expense Such a child walking by the side of its that it is important that the fruit should great teacher, though unconscious of it, be picked early, before it is what is called fills his allotted sphere with a certainty ripe, and should be handled with the and perfectness in no other way attainatmost care, being carefully handled to able and even without an effort. A child avoid bruises, such as come from ordinardoes not learn to be true or just or good. ily rough handling and which may not They must emanate from the trueness, eyen show at that time, but which may bethe justness, the goodness of his being. A come apparent after a lapse of several child must be true before he can manifes nonths. With fruit in the best possible

truth; he must be just before he can manifest justice and so on, the needful things in life do not require study to gain them, but shun it as something useless. The natural effect of education upon a person is to cause him to trust in it, whereas the uneducated naturally put their trust in God or their natural ability. For the men possessed of the greatest nat-ural endowments are the most godlike. Not that such men never sin, for sin is storage companies. It is well before seek-) simply the outward manifestation of an ing storage to consider when the fruit is abnormal or diseased state of the human To be learned or educated does not constitute greatness, only such as are godlike are great. Hence I would reason-

ably look for greatness among the uneducated and for godliness as well. The unnatural life we live unfits us for serving God. If I were to define a Christian I would say he was one who lived naturally or according to the nature of things. These various institutions of learning are not a part of true civilization, but as true civlization advances such things will recede or become extinct. We can live godlike lives only as we live naturally. We can do God's work, only as we do it naturally. How natural it is for little children to play? The little babe does not learn to do what it is natural for it to do. Every child is a picture in formation but the perfectness of that picture depends, not upon schools or colleges, but upon the undisturbed hand of the great artist. What a picture that would be, such as we now seldom see if that being called divine could, undisturbed, expand the mind when the little child is born? It naturally comes in contact with natural forces and those natural forces serve to develop the child naturally so that (other things being equal) the child continues from babyhood to child-

Farm Wagon only \$21.95.

hood, and from childhood to manhood or womanhood. A model of perfection, a

mighty whole and all as the natural result

of natural or godlike treatment.-Richard

A. Tripp.

In order to introduce their Low Metal Wheels with Wide Tires, the Empire Manufacturing Company, Quincy, Ill., have placed upon the market a Farmer's Handy Wagon that is only 25 inches high, fitted with 24 and 30 inch wheels with 4 inch tire, and sold for only \$21.95.



This wagon is made of the best material throughout, and really costs but a trifle more than a set of new wheels, and fully guaranteed for one year. Catalogue giving a full description will be mailed upon application by the Empire Manufacturing Co., Quincy, Ill., who also will furnish metal wheels at low prices made any size and width of tire to fit any axie.

Why not deal direct with the manufacturer when you can, pay cash for what you buy and obtain the goods at wholesale prices; be your own agent: The Edw. W. Walker Carriage Co., of Goshen, Ind., manufacture a full line of Vehicles and sell them direct to the consumer at wholesale prices. It is the endeavor of the firm to make the best goods in their line for the prices asked. Letters received by them from users of their goods contain the strongest expressions of satisfaction. Their catalogue is free and will be promptly malled by addressing Edw. W. Walker Carriage Co., Goshen, Ind.

An Irish tenant lately observed that it to a suitable depth, supporting the roof by heavy timbers and covering over sewas a "hard thing for a man to be turned out of the house which his father built and his grandfather was born in!"

depth to avoid frost giving sufficient up-A new Separator was placed on the market lasspring, called the Aquatic Cream Separator, an which seems to meet this long felt want as it price is so low that it comes within reach of al. It is made in five sizes, very easy to clean an operate, requires no power to run it as it operate on the system of reducing the viscosity in the milk, whereby the cream is obtained quickly an in a smooth condition, free from taints, odors, etc. in a smooth condition, free from taints, odors, e
The Company claim it is just as practical for t
farmer who keeps one or two cows as those
w keep from ten to fifteen. They sell from \$5.00
\$11.00, according to capacity. If you are thir
ing of buying a Separator write the Aqua
Cream Separator Co., 312 Factory Square, Wate
town, N. Y., and ask for a catalogue.

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS GWEN F-L-O-W-E-R-S

First saleswoman-"Did you know that Clara Lacey is engaged to Mr. Strutter, the floor-walker?"

Second saleswoman-"You don't say?" First saleswoman-"Yes; and he is awfully jealous of her. He had her transferred from the necktie-counter to the bargain-counter."

Second saleswoman-"Goodness! Why he bargain-counter?" First saleswoman-"Because no men there, you know!"-Puck.

An Evasive Answer.

"John," said a clergyman to his facto tum, "I shall be very busy this afternoon, and if any one calls I do not wish to be disturbed. "All right, sir. Will I tell them you're

not in?" "No, John. That would be a lie." "An' what'll I say, yer reverence?"

"Oh, just put them off with an evasive answer. At supper-time John was asked if any

ne had called. "Yes, there did," he said. "And what did you tell him?" asked the clergyman.

"I gave him an evasive answer." "How was that?" queried his reverence "He asked me was yer reverence in, an' I sez to him, sez I, 'Was your grandmother a hoot-owl?' "-London Answers.

Plant Fruit Trees.

Many persons fail to set out trees and vines because they fear they will not live to eat the fruit. Some years ago the writer heard an old man say that he had planted and eaten the fruit of three different orchards, and that at seventy years of age he had planted a fourth orchard for others, but at eighty-seven years he still lives to eat the fruit of his own trees. Strawberries bear in abundance the sec ond year after planting; blackberries, cur rants, grapes and gooseberries the third year. Peach trees will often bear full crops the third year. Early bearing apple pear and plum trees will often produce abundantly for the family the fourth and fifth years.

It is possible for a farmer in the North ern States to have fresh fruit of his own growing upon his table every day in the year. He will begin with strawberries the last of May. These will last three or four weeks, and before they are all gone raspberries will be ripe, and will continue about five weeks. Cherries will begin to riper during the raspberry season. As the raspberries go out, blackberries, currants and gooseberries will be ready for the table. As the last of these go, the early peaches, pears, apples and plums will begin to be ready for the table. During August, Sep. tember and October he can have a great variety of fruit. After October until the next June he will have to confine himself, in the main, to apples. But of good apples the family will never tire .- N. Y. Tribune

New Grape Industry.

The newspapers reported that a large per cent. of the grape crop of Chautauqua County, N. Y., is to be made into grape juice. It was stated that the increase of freights made by the railroads for carrying grapes was driving growers out of the shipping business. They found it unprofitable to pay freight and commission on sending grapes to the city. Therefore, they proposed to handle juice or unfermented wine. We find that this report has been exaggerated. One establishment at Westfield will make grape juice from the crop, but that will make a small hole in the season's crop of 6,000 cars of grapes. Probably not half of one per cent, of the total crop will be made into grape juice this year; yet this may be the beginning of a new industry for that section. We have contended that, unless the railroads and express companies would give fairer rates on fruit transportation, the time will come when they will lose almost all their freight. The growers simply cannot pay the exorbitant charges, and they will be driven out of business if the high rates be continued; then the transportation comnanies will see their folly, but it will be too late, both for them and for the farmer. -Rural New Yorker.

A Sudden Introduction.

A Philadelphia paper tells a funny story of the blizzard days of last winter in that city. A certain Mr. K. had over his dining room a skylight which was burdened with great weight of snow, and early one evening he took a snow shovel and went up to remove it. He shoveled it off, and then it occurred to him that he would perform the same service for his next door neighbor, whose dining room lay side by side with his own, the construction of the two houses being alike. The inmate of the next house was a

worthy widow, whom Mr. K. had never met, but with whom his wife was on calling terms. Mr. K. proceeded to a position from

which he could, as he supposed, safely shovel off the snow, but in doing so he made a false step and got on the skylight. Crash! went the glass, and down through the aperture went Mr. K. It chanced that his next door neighbor

was just at this time eating her dinner. Mr. K. landed in a sitting posture in the middle of her table, surrounded by snow, broken glass and china, capsized dishes of food, and still manfully brandishing his snow shovel. The shovel told the story to the widow Although somewhat disconcerted, she

quickly regained her composure, recognized he neighbor whom she had seen pass the loor, and exclaimed, politely: "Oh, Mr. K., I am very glad you have called! I've often heard Mrs. K. speak of you!"

Mr. F. SCHRAGE: "After suffering with rheumatism 12 years I got your \$1,000,000 Rheumatic Cure. I have cheerfully recommended it to many. For four years I have been free from rheumatism and pain. August Staak."
Sold by druggists or sent to all the world on receipt of \$1.50 a bottle. F. Schrage, N. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

The Doctor: "Let the little fellow yell all he want to. Crying causes a baby's lungs to expand."

The Father: "Then, by gum, I'm an "Then, by gum, I'm an

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The Story Teller.

Thanksgiving Day.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by E. P. Dickerman, Constantia, Ohio. A pious people, westward, turned their faces, To dwell, in distant lands, 'midst cruel races. Our brave forefathers tamed the savage wilderness, Great hardships they endured, privations, hunger's stress.

Across the sea, the Mayflower came a-churning.

The pilgrims' hearts to gratitude were turning;

They fed on dainties rare the pilgrim mothers made, Such as Miles Standish liked when home from Indian raid.

I tell you, life is really worth the living When eating hearty dinners, for Thanksgiving,
Bring on your pumpkin ples! Jammed turnip,
too, is fine!
Yet, something we must have along the poultry line.

The treble-singing, cackling, clucking hen, or, Sweet chanticleer saluting us in tenor, Or gobbler shouting "Hallelulah," in the base, Parading, like a dandy, all around the place. O shall we gobble up the dainty gobbler? Or, peradventure, feast upon a wabbler? That glides along the brooklet, or outing lake, A clipper from the jaunty fleet of Admiral Drake.

The day can be a dreary one and murky, Yet we enjoy the puddings, sauce and turkey. We may be gay and cheerful, eating choicest fruits, Appareled, though we are, in solemn Sun-day suits.

It is a happy day! for saint and sinner, And all should thankful be for such a dinner. Let wealthy men and gourmands banquet how they may! I claim you have no equal, dear Thanksgiv-ing Day.

A Chapter of Philosophy.

I didn't eatch her name when Cousin Edith introduced us at the garden party, but she was unquestionably interesting. We ran through art and music and drama in half an hour. Then we came to philosophy. "There is such a difference," said she,

between practice and theory." I conceded the point. She was so charming, in fact, that I wished it had been a larger point to concede. "But," I ventured to remark, "that doesn't make the theory wrong."

She leaned her cheek thoughtfully upon one gloved finger; possibly to display the smallness of her hand; possibly because the pose suited her; probably for both reasons. "When you say that the regeneration

of the universe can only be accomplished by white men marrying black women"-"And black men, white women." "No, thank you!" She shrugged her shoulders. "Well, as a matter of fact, you do not care anything about the regeneration of the universe?" "I don't believe I do," I laughed.

"Nor contemplate marrying a negress yourself?" "Unfortunately, my personal taste lies so strongly in the direction of the blonde!" Edith had remembered this, with her usual

"If I were black, you would say you preferred ebony to ivory."

I raised my hands in protest. "I assure

you," I averred solemnly, "I prefer you as you are."
"But you haven't seen me any—other -how. "I am clear that improvement is im-

She laughed a delightfully saucy laugh. you keep! I can understand why your studied ousin described you as a tonic for a diffident young person—like me!"
"There is not," I declared, "another like

ou, so far as my experience goes." "You are putting me in a glow of satisfaction with myself! Please go on. There ought to be one or two nice points remaining in me.'

I regarded her with calm scrutiny. "An appearance of impudence becomes you," I said. "but"-"But ?"

"So do all appearances." "Pray don't think that you have ex-hausted my appearances!" She sank back in another attitude. "Why, you've barely known me an hour!"

"An hour," I said feelingly, "of exquisite quality!" "An hour," she suggested, "which should rightfully have been devoted to a black woman." She looked as if she would like

to add something, but refrained. "You were going to say"-"Poor black woman." Her eyes sparkled

wickedly. "I don't mean it," she hastened "According to my theory," I explained, 'you should have been delighting the eyes

and ears of some dusky gentleman, and-"Poor black man!" I never saw such a

girl to laugh. "But you wouldn't be so black as you

were painted." "The theory," I observed, "doesn't say black-all-through." "The theory is nonsense; all theories

BLACKART

"Surely, out of so many theories one or She leaned her head back against the chair, and considered. "Don't you think," she asked, with sudden gravity, "the folly is in such unstable beings as we having theories at all? We lay down all sorts of grand principles, and when the time for action comes-why, of course, we break them!" She sighed; doubtless to the mem-

you?"

ory of some departed theory.
"Still," I said, "there is no harm in lay ing them down-for others!" She smiled "For Jones, and Brown, and Smith,

black woman apiece," she cried, clapping her hands; "for the author of the theory"

"Blonde," I interrupted, "blue eyes and flaxen hair; preferably attired in pale blue with pink roses"-"Stop, stop! I'll assume that you've

paid me all possible compliments. Let us get down to the bed rock of serious conersation." "Umph! One so rarely gets there that I doubt if I have any serious conversation. You are not a missionary in disguise, are

She didn't answer for a minute. It was curious to watch her face change from merriment, through thought, to seriousness. First the laughter died gradually in her eyes; then the little curls and turns went out of her lips; then the dimples in the cheeks smoothed themselves out like ripples widening into nothingness on the sea; then she lifted up her head, a little on one side, and looked at me with solemn child eyes.

"Sometimes," she said sadly, "I wish I were. Sometimes I wish a missionary would come to me. I get tired of making fun of things, and think that perhaps they are serious after all."

I twirled my mustache, and felt my own smile fading out. "They are serious enough," I said, "if you look at them in that way. It isn't a good way to look at things-things in general-I think." "But one looks sometimes," she said ab-

sently, "at things in particular, and feels very, very serious."
"Then," I said, leaning forward, "one doesn't talk about them much. There is rarely any one to whom one cares to talk

about them." "I don't think," she went on, with a little catch in her voice, "there is ever any single person to whom any one would like

to tell them all-the 'serious particulars,' I mean. "I don't think there is. So usually one doesn't tell them."

"Or unburdens one's self in instalments. as opportunity offers." She sighed again. "Exactly. That is why there are such odd confidences now and then. The critics lashed a scene in my last book because he told her one of his secrets in the first half hour of their acquaintance. It was natural enough, really."

"He was bound to tell some one," she assented, "and she was the fitting confidante for that particular secret." "Quite so. She was the response to that one item of his nature."

"The worst of it," said my fair acquaintance, "is when one's nature is many sided; because-well, you know what I mean." "Society expects us to find a single kindred spirit which is to respond to all the calls, and it cannot."

"No, it cannot," she spoke with sudden energy; "though it may answer so well-so very well-to some." Her hands trembled in her lap. "Wherefore," said I, speaking balf to

expect too much from any one, to be thankful for what is given, and compassionate to what is missing." "You look at the matter more calmly than I," she cried passionately, with her

at it oftener, or longer ago." "What a stock in trade of compliments | She studied the floor for a time, and I promptly digging up and burning the her. She certainly was very

pretty. "What percentage of one, do you think Mr. Nugent," she asked at length, "ought to meet with a response in a-a friend?" "Well, I'm hardly prepared for examination in the mathematics of the subject. It depends on the 'one' and the 'friend,' and the kind of demand."

"Take yourself, for example," she pro-"All right," said I, shrugging my shoulders; "if it pleases you, I'll dissect myself. My aesthetic demands upon 'the friend' I have already formulated; they are approximately satisfied by several people whom I know-for example, you."

"Your aesthetic requirements are evidently very reasonable; but they are a minor matter after all."

"Theoretically they may be; practically they are all-important. Then my intellectual demands I bardly know-some people satisfy 80 per cent. of them. You would answer to quite 95 per cent., I

imagine." She laughed again. As I have stated, she had a charming laugh. "Most people's intellectual demands are

small," she said. "The emotional demands are the difficulty."

"Ah, yes! A general answer is impossible there. You can never tell without "On the contrary, if you were likely to drial; and when you try the demand adopt my theory, I should paint myself changes; and when you fail you pay a It is always a risk."

"Is there no way of forecasting?" she inquired eagerly. "Cannot even an author with a reputation for analysis of characer'-I wish I had-"make an estimate?" I shook my head.

Scarcely, I think. He might make a good guess. Do you want me to sum up some one for you?"

"No-o. I merely wanted an example."
"Well," I said, smiling, "I'll take my
unworthy self again, and my emotional You would, I judge, answer to 99 er cent, of them!"

"But, you see," she objected, "I am already appropriated!" "For the matter of that," said I, "so am I!"

Then we gave way to laughter-which is the practical philosophy!—J. A. Flynn, in Black and White.

Rising to the Occasion.

The merchant who takes advantage of the tide of business at its flood is pretty sure to be carried on to fortune; but he must know how to meet the occasion and grasp opportunities. In the East Indies here is a species of grain collecting ant which stores up quantities of the native cereals for food. When, however, the terrific monsoon storms swirl over the land the garnered food is moistened by the heavy rains. Then the ants rise to the occasion. They watch for the first sunbeams, and when these appear the whole colony carries out the store from their little granaries to dry in the warmth of the sun. Likewise, when the sun of prosper-ity shines above the business world, the watchful and industrious merchant mpt to take advantage of its profitable ices, and he uses various means, the chief of which is first-class newspaper adhis own business.-Philadelphia Record.

Plant Shade Trees.

Do not fail to set a few shade trees now and then, even if the farm is already well supplied. One will be dying from old age, presently another will succumb to a hard wind, and perhaps a third will be in the way of some proposed building or improve- have had much rain the corn crop is in ment and have to be cut down. Have very good condition, and not over two others to take their places.

others to take their places.

There are sure to be spots along the There will be a large crop of young chickriver bank, near the spring house, in a cor- ens, which will be appreciated by our colner of the house yard or barn yard, perored brethren .- Henry C. Cupp, in Farhaps, where they can do no possible harm mer's Call. by shading crops, and during the long, hot summer days the horses and cows and sheep will appreciate them, as will the boys and hired men' during the half hour

of rest after dinner.

A farm without shade trees is an uncomfortable place in hot weather. And a farm home adorned with plenty of shade trees has a money value above one lacking in this respect. This is the planting season.

Handling Winter Apples.

In storing apples for winter they should

be picked before they are too ripe and when the weather is not too hot; when picked they should be taken at once to shade and packed and stored away in the cool of the evening. They should be well sorted, packed in tight barrels and headed up to exclude the light and air. They will keep longer if each apple is wrapped with paper. The temperature of your cave or cellar should be reduced as much as pos sible by throwing the doors open at night and closing them through the day. A gradual reduction and a regular temperature is better than a sudden change. Apples should not be hauled about in the hot sun before storing them away; neither should they be placed in cold storage at once. The change is too sudden. It is the same in taking them out of cold storage. It should not be done at once. A storing room for this purpose should be provided in every cold storage plant. I do not have to repack stored apples if they are sold early, but if not until late I have to repack. The loss depends upon the variety. Prices have been from 50 cents to \$2 per barrel. I employ men that are capable of packing apples, paying from 5 cents to 10 ents per hour .- J. Stayman, in Nebraska Farmer.

Van Deman's Fruit Notes.

THREE RASPBERRIES. What do you think of the following raspberries, as to hardiness and bearing ualities: German, Loudon, Snider?-E.

E. W., Saratoga Co., N. Y. The Loudon raspberry is one of the very best of all the red varieties, as regards hardiness and all other good qualities. If there is a distinct variety by the name "German," I have never heard of it. European raspberries do not flourish in our climate, for some reason; neither is there any raspberry, so far as I know, by the name of "Snider." There is a Snyder blackberry, that is one of the hardiest of all varieties. It is not so large or highly

flavored as some kinds, but it is very good and well worthy of cultivation. BLACKBERRIES FOR PENNSYL-VANIA.

1. What are the best three blackberries for Southeastern Pennsylvania, large, fancy fruit only wanted? 2. Is it practimyself, "we find it a sound theory not to cable to grow the Lucretia dewberry in field culture? Can the vines be managed without too much expense?-R. P. L., Fallsington, Pa.

1. Kittatinny is one of the very best of of all blackberries in all respects, except that it is quite subject to the attacks of lips quivering. that it is quite subject to the attacks of the rust fungus. If this disease gets a start on this variety, it is hard to stop. By plants that show the least symptoms of there will be little trouble from this cause. Minnewaski is a berry of much the same character as Kittatinny. It is a little earlier, and is not much affected by rust. The fruit is large and of high quality. Eldorado is another blackberry of the very highest quality; the fruit is large, and the bushes bear well. These three make a fine collection of our best blackberries Ohmer is a berry of equally good qualities, and is later than any of those mentioned. 2. The Lucretia dewberry may be grown profitably in field culture. I was lately in a patch of several acres where the vines were trained to stakes. The plants were set six feet apart each way, and a stake four or five feet tall driven in each hill. About these stakes the bearing vines were wound in spiral form, and tied fast at the top. Cultivation was easily done both ways, this requiring very little handwork to keep down weeds and the ground loose. Some growers use the trellis system, but it is more expensive, and requires more hand work. However, it is said, by those who have used it, to be practicable. I have never grown this fruit, therefore, speak from observation and the experience of others rather than my own.-Rural New Yorker.

An Apple Orchard Better than Bonds.

A few issues back one of my neighbors referred to me as being too busy, possibly clipping coupons since McKinley's election, to write. That is not the case with me but I have been very busy indeed, plantng things that will make it possible for me to clip coupons, or those who live after me to do the clipping. I have now planted about 8,000 apple trees, and will planting until I have an even 12,000, and then wait for clipping time to come. All things come by waiting, provided, of course, that the first part has been looked

I find that the man who expects to raise

apples must give much thought and care to the business. Not only is this necessary in the planting of the trees, but the trimming and other details must be looked after. The trees on hillsides must be gone over after every rain or storm. I am satisfied that during the last rain storm I would have lost seventy-five or 100 apple trees had I not given them immediate care. I have had a man almost continually in my orchards since the rainy spell comnenced looking after and straightening up trees. I usually have other work done in the orchard at the same time, such as planting pumpkins, cutting off extra limbs, or something to keep the man's mind on the apple trees, for that is what is to pay

in the years to come. I believe there is more money, clear at that, in raising apples than in any other crop that can be raised. Do not understand me to mean that all men she to raising apples, for all men are not fitted for apple raising, neither will all land produce apples to pay for the trouble and expense of planting trees. It takes a cer-tain kind of soil to produce a paying crop of apples, just the same as it requires certain kind to raise sugar beets. But I do think that every farmer should raise enough apples for his own family use.

I will say that the prospect on my farm, in general, has not been better in the last

ten years than at present. The outlook

for apples, corn, potatoes, wheat and hay Old Ruptures Cured. year of hard freezing. My apple trees are Marvelous Action of the Rice Method in loaded down with fine-looking young apples. Cherries, plums and gooseberries are full; raspberries and blackberries plenty. Peas, well, it will soon be picking time, and there are lots of them. Although we

A Delicate Plea.

"Father," said the boy who was look-

ing pensively at the sunshine and luxuri-ant foliage which told of approaching

June, "What is it?" "Where do you sup-

pose Gen. Funston would be to-day if his father had punished him so that he was

Lost His Memory.

boasting of his remarkable memory?"

"Remember how Brown was always

"When he went on the witness stand

He Couldn't Help It.

"That boy of mine," said the angry father, "is just a natural born fool."
"Of course," retorted the neighbor,

and there was that in his tone that made

the father want to climb the fence and go

afraid to go in swimming?"

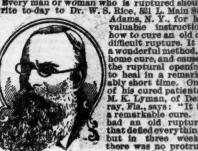
"Well, he's lost it."

"When did he lose it?"

in that political investigation."

Yes.

after him."



M. K. LYMAN. mained sound and well recommend Dr. Rice to every sufferer." Do not fail to write at once for this valuable information as to how you can cure yourself at home without pain, danger or detention from the day's work. Write at once. Commence now and before the heavy work of spring begins you will be cured sound as a dollar.

POCKET CASH REGISTER.

Pressure on crown registers 5 cents and when you get to \$1.00 small hand changes.











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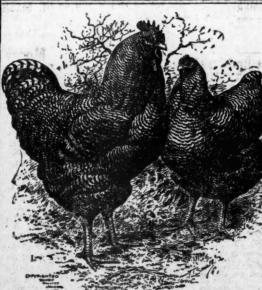
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HORN. The acknowledged queen of the practical egghorn when judged by the
standard of the greatest
number of marketable
eggs produced at least cost.
Not only are the hens persistent layers, but they are
extremely active foragers
and waste no time in sitting. Like a good mich
cow, they put little fat
upon their bones, but devote all surplus nourishment to steady production.
They eat less than the
heavy breeds, but whatever
they consume is put to
good purpose. Maturing
in four or five months, the
cost of growing them is
comparatively light; no
more, perhaps, than onehalf that of Brahma or
Cochin.—American Agriculturist. Cockerels, \$1.00
each; pairs, \$2.50; trios, each; pairs, \$2.50; trios \$4.00. Eggs, \$1.00 for 13.

THE POPULAR LEG-

THE WHITE WYAN-DOTTE is one of the handomest fowls known: large size, good layers, and highly prized for their meat. The New York markets will, in time more fully appreciate the value of the Wyandotte for its delicacy on the table. of the epicure. It will be noticed that no breed has all the good qualities, therefore if we want all the good %, qualities we must have more than one breed, but surely no one can make a mistake in breeding the White -Wyandotte, considering their beauty, egg-laying propensities and desirability in markets of the world. Cockerels, \$1.50 each; pairs \$3.50; trios, \$5.00. Eggs, \$1.50 for 18,



BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

WHITE WYANDOTTES.

This breed is as solid as its name and is often called the 'Farmer's Friend," the "All Round Fowl," the "Old Re-liable." It is the bird for the best fowl for farm and nome raising. It is not only a evelop for the early market. As a far-sighted farmer once aid to us. "When you kill one you've got something." Prices of Barred Plymouth Rocks: Cockerel flight or two pullets, \$5.00; one cookerel and one pullet, \$3.50. Eggs, \$1.50 for 13.

PEKIN DUCKS.

Best Ducks on earth. Price for eggs from Prize Stock, \$1.50 for 13. Drakes, \$2.00 each.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

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BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS. Address Poultry Department of Green's Nursery Co.

We send this Nickel-Plated Watch, also a Chain and Charm to Boys and Girls for selling 1½ dozen packages of BLUINE at loc. each. Send your full address by return mail and we will forward the Bluine, postpaid, and a large Premium List.

No money required. We send the Bluine at our own risk. Tou go among your neighbors and sell it. Send us the money that you get for it and we send you the Watch, Chain and Charm, prepaid.

This is an American Watch, Nickel-Plated Case, Open Face, Heavy Bevelled Crystal. It is Guaranteed to keep Accurate time, and with Proper Care should last ten years.

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The Old Reliable firm who sell honest goods and give Valuable Fremiums. to add. \$1,000 IN CASH PRIZES By your Fruits you shall be Rewarded. We will divide One Thousand Deliars among those who processes arrange correctly these ten groups of letters into the names of CHEAP Fen Well-Knewn Fruits. For example: TOPARICIS APRICOT Lan you solve the rest. If so you will get your share of One POUTAL TOPARIC PAGER POUTALCANE NUQICE REAP LEMONTERAW

An Extraordinary Offer: \$4.40 BUYS THIS HANDSOME Fall size, 76 Inches long by 27 Inches wide. Upholestered in Extra Fine Quality agreed three color Velvot Velour, Red, green, brown or blue. Full spring edge and head. 4 rows of best oil tempered parings, 26 in all. Nicely finished and tutted with covered buttons, frings all around, hardwood frame with casters. A greent Bargain. Send us in the control of the c

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We also send you a Mammoth Novelty Catalogue of 2.000 Bargains and a \$1.00 due bill with will actually entitle you to \$1.00 orth of merchandise free. Understand this is no fake and the due bill entitles you to \$1.00 worth of goods free, whether you buy thing or not. SEND YOUR NAME TO-DAY AND ENCLOSE TO CENTS TO HELP PAY POSTAGE AND PACKING. ADDRESS PLAINLY.

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FRUIT TREES. WHOLESALE PRICE

Huntsville Wholesale Nurseries.

Established 1872. The oldest nursery at Huntsville, Ala., having the largest creage of any nursery in the world. Free from disease and injurious insects, deputation the highest for well-grown trees, true to name. Competent to dvise the best market varieties for any locality, Nothing sold at retail. Prices yill not be given nor orders received for less than one thousand trees.

SPECIALITIES—Peaches, Japan Plums, Budded Paper Shell Pecans.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA

Read carefully all about our Bolivian

Carbon Diamond Gem Ring that we give you FREE for sell-ing 20 Cases of our

TEMPTING INDUCEMENT.

TO YOU this advertisement open

up a new way to get something for nothing. Remember, YOU do not stand the cost of this Pre-

not stand the cost of this Fre-mium, WE do. We must have you for an agent, hence our offer. They cannot be equalled nor matched; anywhere else by

matched; anywhere else by anyone.

To introduce our perfumery to the readers of this paper we will give a Solid Gold-laid Solitaire Bolivian Carbon Diamond Gem Bing which we will buy back for \$5.00 if not as represented. It is solid gold pattern and unsurpassed for beauty, brilliancy and durability. We give it free for disposing of 20 cases of Perfumery among your friends at 5c. a case. Simply send name and address and we will mail perfumery, postpatid, on consignment. When sold, send money and we will mail ring, which few can tell from a genuine \$75 diamond. We take back perfumery if you cannot sell. This offer is good for 30 days only. Address: PERSIAN PERFUME CO.,

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It's a Fact! book, which will ex-plain to you:
How stricture of the urethra can be dissolved and perma-nently cured.
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STRICTURE

PROSTATIC DISEASE can be permanently removed by our new method.

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Don't delay, but send at once for our book, giving formula of remedy, and proofs, mailed (sealed) free. Address, VICTOR CHEMICAL CO., 33 Brewer Building, Boston, Mass.



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Send 5:, in stamps to pay postage on 148 page Illustrated Catalogue of custom-made oak leather harof custom-made oak leather harness, sold direct to the consumer
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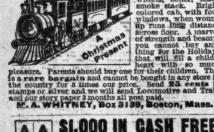
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HORSE RADISH Few know the value of this as a relish to eat with cold meats. It will grow without culture, but will give best results if planted where it can be hoed. Price, strong sets, by express, 100 for 50 cents, 12 for 15 cents, by mail post paid.

GREEN'S NURSERY CO.,
Rochester, N. Y. The Corn Crop.

Oh, th' peaches is a failure
An' th' grapes is lookin' slim,
An' th' prospeck fer p'taters
Is mighty dull an' dim;
Th' punkins ain't all likely,
An' th' squashs are agree,
An' th' turnips soft an' mealy;
But th' corn crop— Hully Gee

Th' apples is all gnarly,
Th' orchard is a shame!
Whar are th' golden pippins
Thet gave this country fame?
Th' Northern Spies all languish,
An' th' Greenings slope, th' tree,
An' th' Russets are like cord-wood; Hully Gee!

They's a thousan' million bushels,
They's a billion o' fat ears,
Th' biggest crop o' corn, sir,
We seen in twenty years;
Frum North, East, South and West, sir,
Y' hear th' farmers' glee.
They kick about p'taters;
But th' corn crop—
Hully Gee! Hully Gee! -Syracuse Herald.

Soap Bubbles that will Last.

"Little Girl": If you wish to make soap ubbles which will last several days, prepare the following mixture in a room where the temperature is not less than sixty-five degrees. Dissolve at a gentle heat one part of castile soap, previously cut into thin shavings, in forty parts of water (distilled, if possible), and when the solution is cold filter it. Having done this carefully mix in a bottle by violent and persistent shaking a little at a time two parts of glycerine with three parts of the above-mentioned solution of soap, and allow it then to stand where it will not be in the way of dust. The liquid, which is at first clear, soon becomes turbid. After a few days a white precipitate will have risen to the top of the liquid, leaving the remainder clear. Draw off the clear porion with a siphon (a bent tube), and keep for use. To use a siphon it is necessary first to fill it and then to plunge the shorter arm into the liquid to be drawn off. This mixture is called glycerine liquid. The film it forms is of such strength that a bubble four inches in diameter may be kept in the open air of a room for three ours, if supported by a ring of iron or cone an inch and a half in diameter, or allowed to rest on some soft woolen fabric. If placed under a glass shade it may last s long as three days. If filled with tobacco smoke it looks very much as if it

Fruit Notes from Vermont.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by A. A. HALLADAY. PRUNING JAPAN PLUMS.

I receive many letters asking how I those (probably new subscribers) who are still asking the question. The last one comes from Ontario, Canada, and wishes me to give my method in Green's Fruit Grower.

Now this is a hard thing to do. No man can put on paper, or even tell another just how to prune a tree, no fixed rule can be require exactly the same treatment, and as no two varieties have the same habits of growth it naturally follows that one cannot follow any ironclad rule in prun-However, there are some general rules which I have followed with excellent First, I buy small or medium trees from

the nursery so as to be able to start them in the way I like them to go. I like a plum tree with a low down branching ead. I cut them back severely at the time of planting, shortening back all side branches and often cutting back the main stalk to a stub. This treatment will give a vigorous growth the first season, varie-ment of all plums consists in cutting back all the previous season's growth from onehalf to two-thirds in length. Of course entirely removing all superfluous limbs, and thinning out the branches so as to leave an open head. Such sorts as Abundance, Chabot, Wickson and some others are so close growing that it is a very difficult matter to make them grow in any but an upright form. The Chabots and Wicksons seem to be the worst in this espect, while the Burbank gives me my ideal tree, the limbs being strong and sturdy, and joined to the main trunk in such a manner as to be able to hold its mmense loads of fruit without danger of splitting down.

It should be remembered that the fruit of a tree well and properly pruned is more than half thinned, the fruit is in every way superior to that from the unpruned ree, and the tree will live longer and produce more and better fruit, which will bring a higher price in the market.

As to the best time to prune plum trees would prune any time when the trees re dormant and are not frozen. I usually lo this work on warm days in the spring before the snow is gone. At that time we have more time to spare and the cuttings are more readily gathered up from the snow. This season my Japans have done better than the older sorts and have een very large and fine.

The plum crop has not been a large one in this section and the season has been ne of the dryest in many years. Many strawberry fields are nearly ruined and the outlook for next season's crop is not promsing, but thanks to frequent and shallow cultivation my own fields have never

ooked better than now.

PREPARING FOR WINTER. Now is the time to prepare for winter and also to lay our plans for next spring. If possible decide on what varieties, and the amount of nursery stock you will need next spring and if you do not live where the winters are too long and severe by all means order the stock this fall and heel it in, then it will be ready for planting as soon as the land can be made ready in the spring.

The nurseryman can serve you better now than in the rush of work in spring when every one wants his stock at the same time. Then you will have a full assortment to select from and will be

more likely to get what you order. It is safe to plant all seed fruits, such as apples and pears. Also currants, rasp erries, etc., in the fall even when the winters are quite severe. Do not plant the stone fruits like plums, peaches and

so in the spring, but don't fail to plant ing, and yet there are thousands of farms with scarcely a fruit tree or bush on who never have fruit of any kind on their tables from one year's end to another, and if asked the reason they would tell you they can not bother with them, it is cheaper to buy what they want. But

these people do not buy what they want, place by most Eastern people or at any rate what they need.

Every farmer should set aside at least one acre of his best land to be devoted exclusively to small fruits such as strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, currants, grapes, gooseberries, etc., etc. This acre

little labor and expense, and what a real luxury this fruit would be to the family; nothing that can be grown on a farm wil give greater enjoyment or health than plenty of choice fruit, and yet how few have it to enjoy. A few days ago a gentleman came to me to make inquiries about fruit, best sorts to plant, etc., said he did not want it for himself, but to set out on his father's place. He stated that his father owned a small farm in an adjoining town, where he had lived for fifty years, and while the land was admirably adapted for fruit there was absolutely no fruit on the place, not even an apple tree or a currant bush. Just think of it! Here was a farm where this man had lived for fifty years and had raised a family of children and yet there was not, and never had been any fruit on the place. Do you think that this man has done his full duty to himself and family? I do not, and I believe such a man will die in debt to the world. What if every one should do as this man has done, where would the fruit come from to feed the coming generations. where would our fruit come from had not our fathers and grandfathers planted the trees? Nothing makes the home more attractive than plenty of fruit, and nothing more desolate than the lack of it.

There are thousands of children in our large cities who suffer for food, but there are thousands more of our farmers' children who are suffering for good, ripe, wholesome fruit. Which is worse and which is the easiest remedied?-A. A. Halladay, Mapledell Farm, Vt.

The Short Fruit Crop.

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The earlier reports of the Department of Agriculture of the United States have indicated a decided shortage in the fruit crop of the present year. The report for the present month repeats and emphasizes the shortage, and may be considered as conclusive, since the ripening and gathering of the fruit leaves all guess-work out of the question.

A graphic portrayal of this report is given herewith. To understand its significance, it is only necessary to keep in mind that a full crop in any State would carry the circle representing that State up on to the highest horizontal line of the Grapes.-It will be noted that there is

but one such record. The grape crop of the State of Maine is reported as 100, and that of Rhode Island as almost a full crop (ninety-nine per cent.). Grading down by varying degrees, the greatest shortage is found in New Mexico, where the crop is considerably less than half (forty-four per cent.).

These conditions would clearly indicate that grape growers might expect at least a fair price for their product, prune Japan plums, and while I have unless its quality is low or other fruits given my method several times there are unusually abundant. The Agricultural Department makes no report on quality, but its report on apples and peaches certainly indicates that grapes have nothing to fear from that source.

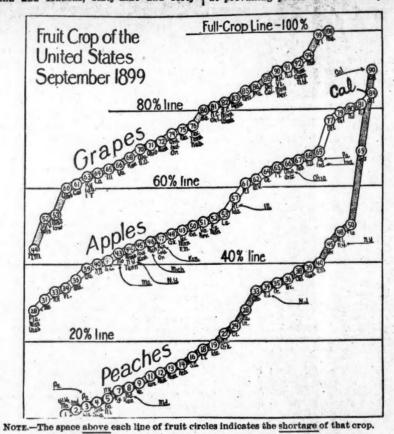
Apples, it can be seen, fall many points below grapes. The highest record is that of California (eighty-four per cent.), and the lowest that of Florida, Mississippi and Utah. The leading two States, New York and Ohio, report respectively fortyfour and sixty-six per cent., an average of but little over a half-crop. The next two. Pennsylvania and Michigan, report sixtynine and forty-six, only a trifle better than the leaders. The third two Missouri and Illinois, record forty-three and fifty-seven; and the fourth pair, Indiana and Kansas, sixty-nine and forty-

Guide.

The Apple Crop.

Lyons, N. Y., Sept. 26.-Northern Wayne County is overrun this fall with apple buyers, the crop being excellent. A drive through the territory from Ninemile Point in Monroe County to the eastern line of Wayne County reveals orchard after orchard loaded down with fine fruit.

Along this strip of country farmers have been very fortunate this year in fruit raising. The yield of peaches of both early and late varieties has been enormous and carloads of late peaches are being shipped yet. The yield of Niagara grapes is also normous. John Albright has 200 tons of choice Niagara grapes in his Ontario vineyard, while on the Riker farm adjoining



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also of just a little over a half-crop. These eight States contain over half of the apple-orchards of the entire country, and it is likely that few if any other States will have any surplus, judging from

their register in the diagram. We, then who are consumers, may easily reckon that the relation between apple sauce, apple pie, apple dumplings and our pocket books will not be any "easier" as the sea son advances. Peaches.-Those who have kept an eye

out for the peach-supply in the fruit-markets of our great cities during the past summer will not be surprised to see the low record on the diagram. Maryland, the great peach State, reports but eight per cent. of a full crop; while

New Jersey, the second peach State, reports but one-third of a crop; and twentyone States report less than one-fifth of a

Several States are unnamed in the peach report, which means, practically, that the crop is an utter failure. A few names are also omitted from the list of apple and grape records, which means that no returns are received, and may also be inter preted to mean no crop.

Many of us, therefore, who would like all the good things which a full crop of peaches provides, will perforce wait for them until another year, or will have to pay at good round price, and hardly secure a good quality at that.

True, California has nearly a full crop. and has been sending nearly all th peaches the East has had; but California peaches, for some reason, lack the flavor quently are, in the face of their beautiful color and large size, given only second

"I thought," said the disappointed friend, "you told me this election was going to be a walk over." "Well," answered the former candican be cultivated and cared for with very date, "it was, I was the doorstep.

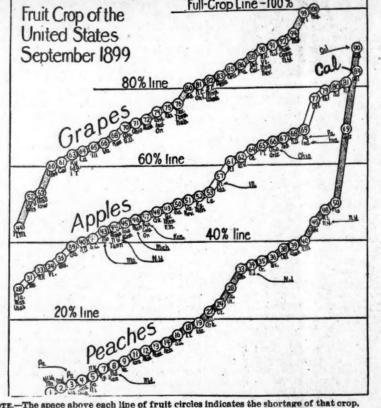
Buying Fruits on the Farm.

can grow them. We always doubt the truth of this assertion. If they would say that small fruits cost less when they are bought than when we raise them, it might be true, for the outlay in some instances is mighty small, when if a berry patch was cultivated it would take some time and money to keep it in shape. We always notice that folks who don't raise their own fruits are hard to fill up when they visit their neighbors. Those who do buy fruits, unless there is a glut in the market, always pay more than their cost, for the producer must have a profit. As long as we stand in need of necessities we are somewhat loth to part with our money for luxuries and we often reason with ourselves that we can do without fruits and buy some thing we need more. Fruits are very easily grown if we just start at it in the right way and then there is a pleasure in pro viding it for the family in great abund Then they pay in other ways beside what they save us in the way of money expenditure, for there is health, comfort, convenience, luxury and satisfaction in a small patch of ground devoted to small fruit culture. If we were called upon to give up either the small fruit or vegetable garden we would hesitate some time before we would let the fruit go.-Farmer's

the yield is 250 tons.

But the apple crop in this belt is especially fine and buyers are flocking in, hav ing practically abandoned Orleans and other counties. Wayne County farmers who sold their Twenty-ounce apples as \$1.50 per barrel can now get \$2 easy, while Greenings and Kings have advanced to \$2.50 per barrel. The fruit is so fine that evaporator men have to go elsewhere for inferior fruit on which to run their dry houses. Farmers in this section have sprayed their orchards and claim that spraying in a measure accounts for the perfect fruit, but this rule has its exceptions, as in the town of Ontario, the orchard on the Graham farm looks as good as any other and the owner has never sprayed a

Melvin B. Gates has an orchard about fifteen years old. Only one-half the orchard is in bearing, but he has been offered \$1,500 for the fruit. On the Daniel Grant farm in Ontario there will be about 500 barrels of marketable fruit. Mr. Grant has contracted to deliver his fruit at \$2.50 per barrel. The first farm across the line in Williamson, the Ned Pound farm, has three orchards heavily loaded. Farmers have been obliged to tear down their rail fences and use the rails to prop up the trees, the load being enormous. Choice barrelling fruit in the lake road strip will command \$3 per barrel. Dealers stand to either make moderately or lose heavily at prevailing prices offered .- Daily Union.



Queer Paragraphs.

Self-confidence is the foundation of true The tenor singer usually comes of igh-toned family.

A woman can exist longer on love and kisses than a man can. It's always the pen that boasts of being

nightier than the sword. That man doesn't live who thinks others

alue him at his true worth. The man who does his fighting in his mind always comes out victorious.

It takes an angelic woman to preserve er temper when she is making preserves. Pity the man who brags. He has to do t in order to brace up his self-respect. A man's repentance is never genuine when it merely comes from the fact that ne was discovered.

Brevity may be the soul of wit, but the nan who is too brief in his remarks is apt to be misunderstood.

The woman who insists on having her own way usually changes her mind so often that it breaks the monotony. Says an old bachelor: "Women som imes shed tears because they think love,

ike beef, is best preserved by brine." Some men who accuse fate of being an indifferent paymaster seem to overlook the fact that they are indifferent workmen.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Plaster cures. It cures promptly, permanently. It quiets pain.

You occasionally find a farmer who says he can buy small fruits cheaper than he can grow them. We always doubt the

AND URIC ACID OR RHEUMATIC CONDITIONS.













Mrs. Castle, Poestenkill, N.Y. Hon. R. C. Wood, Lowell, Ind

THE WONDERFUL KAVA-KAVA SHRUR. A Free Gift to Every Reader.

In a recent issue our readers were informed In a recent issue our readers were informed
of the discovery of the Kava-Kava, a new
botanical product, of wonderful power in
curing kidney diseases. The KavaKava Shrub, or as
botanists call it,
Plper Methysticum,
grows on the banks
of the Ganges river,
East India, and probably was used for ably was used for centuries by the na-tives before its ex-

traordinary proper-ties became known to civilization through Christian missiona-THE KAVA-KAVA SHRUR Christian missiona(Piper Methysticum.) ries. In this respect
it resembles the discovery of quinine from the Peruvian bark,
made known by the Indians to the early
Jesuit missionaries in South America, and
by them brought to civilized man. We have
previously quoted Dr. Archibaid Hodgson, the
great authority on these diseases, in which
he describes the sufferings of both Hindoos
and white missionaries and soldiers on these
low, marshy swamps and jungles on the
Ganges. He says:

"Intense tropical best and melanus celling use

Ganges. He says:

"Intense tropical heat and moisture acting upon decaying vegetation render these low grounds on the Ganges most unhealthy districts. Jungle fevers and miasma assail the system. * * The blood becomes deranged and the Urine thick and dark colored. * * Life hangs in the balance. Then when all modern medical science fails, safety is found in the prompt use of Kava-Kava-A decoction of this wonderful botanical growth relieves the Kidneys, the Urine becomes clearer, the fever abates, and recovery sets in, etc. The celebrated American physician, Dr. J. M. S. Thomas, reports that Alkavis promptly and effectively cured four well marked cases of Bright's Disease among his patients, and Wiles:

"I have fully tested the value of the Kava-Kava Shrub (Alkavis) in Kidney, Bladder and Urinary disorders, as well as in Rheumatism and Dropsical Effusions with the most remarkable and satisfactory success."

Among other leading doctors who write of the great curative effects of this New Remedy, are Dr. L. F. Calhoun, of Jonesville, La.: Dr. J. B. Cypert, of Frost, Texas, and Dr. G. C. Prichard, of Phelps, New York, who have used Alkavis for themselves or their patients with most remarkable success in curing Bright's Disease, Nephritis, Infianmation of the Kidneys or Bladder, Locomotor Ataxia and Rheumatism.

er, the fever abates, and recovery sets in, etc.

The Kidneys may be called the strainers of the human system. Their duty is to strain out and separate from the Blood various poisonous substances, such as Uric Acid, Urates, Lithates, etc., and cast them out of the system through the Urine. If this is not done, these poisonous substances are deposited in the joints and muscles and cause Rheumatism and Gout, or they cause diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, Bright's Disease, Pain in Back, Dropsy, Blood Disorders, and various other maladies.

Of all diseases that afflict mankind, diseases of the

Of all diseases that afflict mankind, diseases of the Kidneys are the most fatal and dangerous, and hence the discovery of the Kava-Kava Shrub-Nature's Positive Specific Cure for Diseases of the Kidneys—is

Humorous.

"My curiosity is running away with me,"

aid the farmer, when his two-headed calf

broke loose and towed him 'round the

Miranda (visiting city friends); "My

here's her visitin' card." Miranda's Husband: "What does it say?" Miranda: "It

says she's at home Thursdays. Wonder

where she stops rest of the time?"-Modes

Mrs. Walker: "I don't see why the

doctors all recommend bicycle riding. If

the doctors." Mr. Walker: "I know, but

they calculate that one sound, healthy

rider will disable at least five pedestrians

"What would you like for luncheon,

Tommy?" asked Tommy's mother, as they

sat down in a department store restaurant.

'Ice cream," replied Tommy, with a smile

ice cream," said Tommy, with a larger

Guest-"You charge more for a porter

house steak than you used to do. Why is

it?" Proprietor of Restaurant: "I have

to pay more for it. The price of beef has

gone up." Guest: "The steak is smaller than it used to be, too." Proprietor of

Restaurant: "That, of course, is on ac-

count of the scarcity of beef."-Chicago

Will you have a piece of the pie, Mr.

Goodman?" asked Bobby's mother of the

minister. "Thanks, no," he replied. "Will

you, Bobby?" she inquired. "No, I think

not," said Bobby, rather hesitating. The

minister looked at Bobby in surprise.

thought all little boys were fond of pie

he said. "They are," replied Bobby, "I

could eat that hull pie, but ma said if you

didn't take any I mustn't, and she'd save

Oh, the man with the hoe is the man for me,
For he knows his biz, does the farmer free.
He is full of joy,
That is sans alloy,
And he chortles with glee
As he says, says he:
"I swan if I knowed sich jays there be!"
For this is the end of the summer, you know,
And the farmer has pocketed all the dough,
While the boarders are leaving the man with
the hoe.

Judge: "Why did you steal this gentle-man's purse?" Prisoner: "I thought the

change might do me good."-Credit Lost.

"Now, Harold, I want you to promise me that you will act like a little gentle-

man while you are at the table." Harold:

"I will, Ma, if you'll let me off the rest

power, your Honor."-Pick-Me-Up.

"How are you getting on with your auto-

mobile?" asked Miss Cayenne. "Well," answered Willie Wishington, "I can run

the machine all right, but it will be a long

time before I can get over saying 'geddup' and 'whoa' to it."-Washington Star.

the family, picking up one of the children

"what are you going to be when you're a man?" "Nuffin'," said the child. "Nothing?

Why so?" asked the stranger. "Because

said the child, "I'm a little girl."—Tit-Bits.

Georgie has eaten the apple and not given me any!" Fond Mamma: "What a naughty

boy! He promised to give you the lion's

share." Little Ethel: "Yes, Ma; but he

says lions don't eat apples at all."-Trained

"Mary, how do you feel about this open

think we ought to have a fly screen door,

Little Ethel (in tears): "Oh, Ma,

"Well, little chap," said the stranger in

-Modes and Fabrics.

Motherhood.

of the time."-Life.

the hoe. —Philadelphia Record.

it for to-morrow."-What to Eat.

ile than before.-Harner's Bazar.

"And what else?" "More

per week."-Boston Globe.

it makes people healthier it is a loss

barnyard.—Credit Lost.

and Fabrics.

Loudon at the Recent American Pomological Meeting.-None More Hardy.

Rev. W. B. Moore, D. D., of Washington,

D. C., Editor of the "Retigious World," writes of the wonderful curative effects of Alkavis in his own case, as it cured him after years of suffering from Kidney and Bladder disease and Rheumatism.

Mr. J. R. Burke, of Clarendon, Arkansas, testifies to his cure of Bright's Disease by the wonderful power of Alkavis. He writes:

As illustrating the importance of "Breeding Fruits for the Prairies." C. G. Patten of Charles City, Ia., stated that while some counties have shipped 800,000 bushels of apples, in others even the Siberian crabs cannot be grown. Turner and LOUDON RASPBERRIES have survived a temperature of 35 degrees below zero the past winter, and several kinds of American plums do well, although European plums and the apples and pears of the Eastern States do not succeed. Seedling fruits to do well must be the product of a similar soil and climate, and not a single Russian variety is as well adapted for cultivation in Iowa as several local seedlings.

Farmer Robbed.

Valentine Scheurman, of Gates, N. Y., had an exciting and decidedly painful experience with a robber. Mr. Scheurman was driving home from the city, and was accosted by a strange man who wanted wagon, and they had gone but a short distance when the fellow struck Scheurman on the head, rendering him partially un conscious. He then went through Scheurman's pockets and took what money he could find, about \$5. Scheurman's face is badly discolored from the blows he received, and his appearance would indicate that the robber used a billy or metal knuckles.

Apples Are Commanding Good Prices.

While the harvest of winter fruit is far from completed, good to choice winter apples suitable for cold storage purposes have advanced and are commanding excellent prices in many parts of the country. says the American Agriculturist. This is particularly true in such heavy apple sections as New York and parts of Canada and New England. Good keeping varieties also promise to be worth something throughout all the Middle and Western States, where the crop is turning out less satisfactorily than earlier hoped. Advices to American Agriculturist preparatory to our final report of the commercial apple crop of the United States are now coming in and point to this condition, although it

Fair Customer: "Are these eggs strictly fresh?" Grocer: "Yes, Mum. The chicktion. Our final report will appear within a week or two. A correspondent who has been travelens that supply me with eggs don't lay ing through New York reports Greenings anything but fresh ones."-Philadelphia selling at \$2.25 per barrel, good red apples \$2.50 to 2.75, Pound Sweets \$3, and fancy "I say, Jimmie, come down-going to have an awful lot of fun." "What?" Gravensteins even higher. Some good prices are being paid in New York, and "We've fed the goat with the big bath sponge, and now we're goin' to let 'im drink."—Credit Lost. further west buyers are very much in evidence in the commercial His Honor: "You say the defendant's Secretary Woolverton, of the Fruit Growers' Association in Ontario, writes us that horse kicked you. Was it a powerful as fruit growers get into the orchards they kick?" Plaintiff: "Powerful kick, your Honor?" His Honor: "Yes, what power discover much damage from the codling moth, and that the quantity of prime apwas there in it?" Plaintiff: "One-horseples harvested in that part of Canada will be small, and a large proportion of second-class fruit will be gathered, not suitable "Puffins answered an advertisement in which somebody offered to sell him the se cret for preventing trousers from getting fringes around the bottom." "What did for export. The general quality of the western crop this year is not good and decidedly under the average, although the they tell him?" "To wear knickerbockers." situation as a whole is not as poor as some

of our friends believe.

Rich Uncle: "Are you always so quiet, Willie?" Willie: "No; but ma said she'd give me a quarter if I behaved and didn't say anything about your bald head."

A Few Barrels of Apples for Sale.

We have a few barrels of Baldwin and Spy apples, which we will sell at retail in lots of one, two or three barrels. Price for first-class Baldwin and Spy \$3.50 per barrel; price for the second grade of Baldwin or Spy \$2.50 per barrel. If ordered now these apples can be shipped by freight. If ordered during the winter they will have to be shipped by express, you to door idea?"

"Well, the open door is all right, but I in large size apple barrels. pay freight or express charges. They are Addres GREEN'S NURSERY CO.

"I desire to give credit to whom credit is due. In February, 1894, I was taken with Kidney trouble and my urine was a very dark color and heavy brick-dust deposits. I was confined to my room ten weeks with constant attention of two physicians, who at last pronounced my case Bright's Disease, and incurable. I was advised by a friend to try Alkavis, which I did, I was able to work in the yard in a week, and now I am as well as I have been in five years. Hon. R. C. Wood, a prominent lawyer of Lowell, Indiana, was completely cured of severe Rheumatism, and Kidney and Blad-der disease, by Alkavis. He gratefully writes as follows:

Many who suffered from retention or too frequent passage of water, through irritation of the Bladder or other cause being compelled to rise from six to twenty times a night for the purpose of relief, testify to their prompt and permanent cure by Alkavis. Particularly severe were the cases of Mr. T. H. Booth, of Utica, Miss., and Mr. Stephen Wright, of Bear Lake, Penn., who often passed blood with the urine. Both were cured by Alkavis, and are earnest in its praise.

Rev. A. C. Darling of North Constantia, Cawego Co., New York writes that he had suffered "I am now 55 years old and have used various kinds of medicines. For the past ten years I have suffered from rheumatism, and have suffered from kidney and bladder trouble for the past five years. I have been treated by all our home physicians and by three different specifalists, besides having used various so-called specifies without receiving the least benefit. My bladder trouble became so troublesome that I had to get up from five to twelve times during the night to urinate. In fact, I was in misery the whole time and was becoming very despendent. * * I have now used Alkavis and am better than I have been for five years. I know Alkavis will cure bladder and kidney trouble, and can most heartlly recommend it to all sufferers. * * It is the cheapest and best treatment I ever used. I feel so grateful to you for the relief I have received that I feel I owe it to you to write this to you. You are at liberty to use this testimonial if you wish, and I will also cheerfully answer all sufferers writing me for particulars regarding Alkavis. It is a wonderful and grand good remedy; it is powerful and searching, going right to the very root of the disease and driving it out of the system, never to return. Try it all ye who suffer and be convinced. You will then be as enthusiastic in its praise as I am. Wishing you the success you deserve. I am, Rev. A. C. Darling of North Constantia, Oswego Co., New York, writes that he had suffered for sixteen years with Heart, Kidney and Bladder disorders, often having to use the vessel sixteen times during the night. Alkavis promptly cured him, and as he writes, he now sleeps all night like a baby. Many ladles also join in testifying to the wonderful curative powers of Alkavis in Kidney and allied diseases, and other troublesome afflictions peculiar to womanhood, which cannot with propriety be described here. Among these may be included Mrs. Susan R. Castle, Poestenkill, N. Y.; Mrs. James Young, of Kent, O.: Mrs. Alice Evans, of Baltimore, Md.: Mrs. Mary A. Dayman, of Neel, W. Va.: Mrs. Sarah Vunk, Ednboro, Pa.: Mrs. L. E. Copeland, Elk River, Minn., and Mrs. Fowler, Locktown, N. J.

Mrs. Fowier, Locktown, N. J.

While Alkavis is well-known in Europe, its only importers in this country so far are The Church Kidney Cure Company, No. 547 Fourth Avenue, New York City. They are so anxious to introduce Alkavis and prove its great value that they will send free one Large Case of Alkavis prepaid by mail, to Every Reader of GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER, who suffers from any form of Kidney or Bladder disorder. Bright's Disease, Rheumatism, Cystitis, Gravel, Female Complaints and Irregularities, Dropsy, Retention or too frequent passage of Water, or other affictions due to improper action of the Kidneys or Urinary Organs. At the same time a large descriptive book, Testimony of a "Thousand Witnesses," will be sent you. All readers of this Paper who are sufferers should send their names and address to the Company, when they will receive the Large Case of Alkavis and Book by mail free. To prove its wonderful curative powers it is sent to you entirely free. All asked in return is that when cured yourself you will tell other sufferers thereof.

FREE TO EVERY READED.

FREE TO EVERY READER.

Something About Apples.

Latest quotations show that American apples in Great Britain are being sold at high prices. Last week in Liverpool, England, the prices were \$5.20 to \$6.15 for Albemarle and Newtown pippins, and \$3.75 to \$4.48 for red apples. In Glasgow and Edinburgh, Scotland, Kings sold at \$4.60 to \$5.55, Baldwins at \$4.36 to \$4.85, Greenings at \$3.63 to \$4.12, and Snows at \$3.88 to \$4.36. At these rates the demand was increasing, and prices were reported likely to advance. London is receiving about 6,000 barrels, Glasgow 14,000 barrels, and Liverpool 24,000 ban rels a week from the United States.

Shippers of apples can get cold storage in Boston, Mass., on 1,000 barrels and under, at 15 cents a barrel for one month, 25 cents for two months, 35 cents for three months, 45 cents for four months, 50 cents for five and six months, and 60 cents for seven months. In larger quantities these rates are reduced. For example, for 4.000 barrels and over the charges for seven months are 10 cents for the first month. and 15 cents, 20 cents, 25 cents, 30 cents and 35 cents a barrel for the succeeding months.-New York Farmer.

This Will Interest Many. F. W. Parkhurst, the Boston publisher says that if anyone who is afflicted with rheumatism in any form, or neuralgia, will send their address to him at box 1,501, Boston, Mass., he will direct them to a perfect cure. He has nothing to sell or give; only tells you how he was cured. Hundreds have tested it with success.

Cure for Skin Disorders. People who never knew an hour of ease and if-forgetfulness in society because of blemes in their faces, due to skin disorders, should have a state of the skin disorders. ishes in their faces, due to skin disorders, should make the acquaintance of Heiskell's Ointment and Heiskell's Soap. Used together these two remedies make up a common sense treatment for skin diseases which removes pimples, freckles, tetter, eczema, and all skin disorders. They are excellent to rub on the face after shaving to keep the skin soft, smooth and free from blemishes and "blackheads." If your druggist does not sell these remedies, you can get a free sample, or buy them in any quantity, by writing to the manufacturers, Johnston, Holloway & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

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> the United States. **ABCCEGHIKNNOOOORSTWY**

gold to anyone who will arrange the

twenty letters printed below into three

names denoting three well known cities of

Remember, we do not want one cent of our money. There is only one condition which will take less than one hour of your time, and that is that you shall sell eight subscriptions at twenty-five cents each to one of the oldest and best known Boston magazines. Your friends will thank you for the chance to subscribe, as the regular price is fifty cents. They save twenty-five cents by dealing with you. In making the three names, the letters can only be used as many times as they appear, and no letter can be used which does not appear. After you have found the three correct names you will have used every letter in the twenty exactly as many times as it appears. The money will be paid December 20th, 1899. Should more than one person succeed in finding the three correct names, the \$1,000.00 will be equally divided. We make this liberal offer to introduce one of the most charming and interesting family 96 to 144 column illustrated monthly magazines to as many families in the United States and Canada as possible, where it is as yet unknown. This magazine is carefully edited, illustrated and filled with the choicest literary matter that the best authors produce. Try and win. If you will make the three name and send them to us at once, who knows but that you will win the prize? Anyway, we do not want any money from you, and a contest like this is very interesting. As soon as we receive your answer, if it is correct, we will at once mail you the eight coupons. You will know your solution is correct if you receive the coupons. sincerely hope you will, as we shall give the \$1,000.00 away anyway. Do not delar. Write at once. Rigley Publishing Co., 168

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Hon. R. C. Wood, Lowell, Ind

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l Interest Many.

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barrel for the succeeding

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Apples for Queen Victoria.

All the apples for Queen Victoria's table are said to be imported from New York State. Lady Randolph Churchill introduced the Spitzenberg apple to her majesty about twelve years ago, and since then a supply is sent yearly to Windsor. These apples are highly polished, each one is wrapped in vari-colored tissue-paper, and the barrels are painted in parallel stripes of sed and green and glossily hyprighed. of red and green, and glossily burnished, while around and inside the top of the barrels apple blossoms and leaves are realisti-cally painted. On the head of each barrel is stenciled the address: "Fo the Under Steward of the House, Windsor Castle, England."—Good health.

Apple Crop in Ohio.

In Southern Ohio, as far as I can se and learn (Adams and three or four adjoining counties) there is a light half crop of apples, which are mostly imperfect, which I think is due to lack of spraying. We have a light crop of grapes and good medlars. These fruits were raised almost crop of berries; no other fruit worth speaking of.

Say, Editor, the claims you have made for the Loudon raspberry are none too large for Southern Ohio. With me it stood on lough ground last winter and unprotected at 32 degrees below; come through unscratched and gave me a bountiful crop of fine red berries this sum-mer and produced many fine plants. I mer and produced many fine plants. I don't regret the time when I tramped out through the snow and got four subscribers to Green's Fruit Grower for the eight plents which was my start in the Loudon. Kansas and two other blackcaps stood by side of Loudon and froze to death, and were it not for the Loudon I would have had no berries this year. Blessed be the Loudon; it has come to stay; am going to enlarge my patch next year. I like the Fruit Grower.-J. W. Hart.

Quinces vs. Peaches for Profit.

Whenever a peach tree bears a full crop it is almost certain to be more profitable than any other fruit, often paying much more than the cost of the land and previous cultivation in a single crop. But it hooks.—N. Y. Tribune. is true that the peach is somewhat uncertain even in localities where it is considered a success. For a steady bearer no fruit exceeds the quince. It has no disease except the fungus red rust, which attacks leaf and fruit and which may be prevented by spraying with Bordeaux mixture. It is true the quince is liable to borer attacks, but not more so than the peach tree, and with sufficient vigilance both kinds of trees may be saved from the borer. The quince never suffers from late frosts, as it is so late in blossoming that there is no danger from that source. If the quince trees have been sprayed often enough there is sure to be a paying crop each year, which certainly will commend it to the average farmer.-Ex.

New Light on Spraying.

At a recent farmers' convention Prof. Burrill, of the University of Illinois, gave to his hearers a piece of information that no taste." he said had not yet got into the books. It was relative to the first spraying of fruit trees for fungous diseases. It has been believed that in the case of most of these pests the spores lived over on the twigs of the trees. It was advised to spray them before the blossoms were open for the purpose of killing these colonies of carrying out instructions in this regard sending out spraying calendars year by year, in which the fruit raiser is advised to spray before the opening of the blos-But now it has been found that the spores live over on the leaves that fall to the ground and lie there till spring. With the first breath of spring these spores ripen sufficiently to float in the air and as soon as the young leaf begins to expand, they find a lodgment there and begin their life work. It is therefore use less to spray at the earliest time indicated most of our books on spraying. This discovery will add much to the comfort of the orchardist, for it will decrease his times of spraying. It also adds greatly to his hopes, for if the spores live over on the dead leaves, the proper way to get rid of them is to burn the leaves.

Mysterious Electroid.

Francis Rychnowski, a mechanical engineer of Lemberg, Austria, has discovered a strange and very subtle matter, which he has called "electroid," because of certain affinity with electricity. Electroid, produced by a special apparatus built by the inventor, is obtained by the dissolution of certain matters under the influence of the electrical current. It makes noise, and at the same time a refreshing scent and cool breeze are experienced. This discovery induced Mr. Rychnowski to make a machine capable of refreshing the air to such a degree that those present during the experiment had the feeling that the window was open, although this was not the case. Electroid is a very subtle matter, but it seems to be a fluid, and it can be gathered and preserved; while falling on a plate it reflects in a shape of shining sheaves.

The commission appointed by the Austrian Government to investigate this discovery reported that, under the influence of electroid, plants grow rapidly, and the buds of flowers unclose while one is looking at them. Electroid annihilates microbes, and thus preserves organic matter. These are physiological influences of electroid troid. Among mechanical phenomena the ission reported that the influence of electroid is not stopped even by a brick wall and glass, that it attracts solid bodies and makes them shine like moonlight-it arger and much finer flavor. It will not makes them move and attract other bodies; finally, that it acts on photographic plates and produces sharp and distinct ines, such as were formerly possible only with a very powerful lens. The conclusion of the commission was that Mr. Rychnowski's discovery will play a great part if applied to industry, as is the case with the discovery of his countryman, Jan Szczepanik.

The Strawberry.

Leigh Hunt complains justly of the Eng-lish name of the "best berry God ever made." The Italian name, which he especially commends—like the botanical one "fragaria"—is given because of the fragrance of the fruit. Strawberry was the me applied to the fruit by English market boys, who were accustomed to sell these berries strung on straws, at so much straw. It was not until this century that the wild strawberry began to be genthat the wild strawberry began to be generally cultivated. The sweet but miniature strawberry of the field was all the epicures of the eighteenth century could enjoy. The "bramble fruit," as the raspberry and blackberry are called in England, seems to have been formerly as highly esteemed as the more delicate strawberry. Jasak Walton seems to have been berry. Isaak Walton seems to have been among the first to appreciate the superioramong the first to appreciate the superiority of the strawberry, quoting a certain of the world as have these lowly organized Dr. Botele as authority for the now fa-

mous saying that "doubtless God could | Can't Kill Churches That Way.

have made a better berry, but doubtless He never did." The taste of the world A devout colored preacher, whose heart has been cultivated in food since the early was aglow with missionary zeal, gave no-tice to his congregation that in the even-Eng. sh days. The coarse palate that recognized a delicacy for kings in lamprey ing an offertory would be taken for mis-sions, and asked for liberal gifts. A seluncultivated laborer in the field would fish, well-to-do man in his congregation hardly tolerate to-day, could scarcely be said to him before the service: expected to appreciate the difference be-"Yer gwine to kill dis church if ye tween field strawberries and luscious

eels, a fish which the taste of the mo

blackberries. The grape has been always

gultivated as a fruit because of the wine

but all berries seem to have been generally

The poorest worker in the field can now

cultivate, at little expense of time or la-

bor, fruit which would have been the envy

of a king in the days of the Plantaganets

or the Tudors. Those haughty sovereigns were compelled to be content with an in-

different supply of fruit. It was a long,

tortuous sailing voyage to the tropics, and

the supply of oranges and other tropical

fruit was very uncertain. The fruit raised

in England in the middle ages comprised

chiefly apples and pears, with quinces and

exclusively in the gardens of monks, for

gardening was considered beneath the at-

tention of men of affairs. Justice Shal-

low's garden, with its pippins and med-

lars, was as characteristic of him as any-

thing else, and must have elicited Fal-staff's unbounded contempt. The fruit

in those days was hard, and would not be

but in old English days they must have

been eaten like apples, for sugar was too expensive for people of ordinary means

to think of preserving them. Medlars, a

fruit very much esteemed in the Middle Ages, was a species of pear, so hard that

it could only be eaten when it was in a

state of incipient decay.

From the beginning of the season of

fruits, when the strawberry blushes red

in its bed of leaves, until the last grapes

are ripened amid the early frost, we can all of us to-day, rich and poor, enjoy

abundance of the most delicious fruits. We

can hardly appreciate the condition of the

food supply when the skill of the horticul-

turist was despised and the majority of

men were trained in the use of cudgels

and swords instead of spades and pruning-

Scientific Notes.

Night-blindness is a curious affection of

the eye in which the patient sees very well

during the day, but becomes blind as night

approaches. It is mostly met with in

warm climates and usually gives way to

Bonn on the Rhine, has been investigat-ing the liquor-drinking habits of its small

children. Out of two hundred and forty-

seven children of the age of seven and

eight years in the primary schools, there was not one who had not tasted beer or

wine and about one-quarter of them had

tasted brandy. Beer or wine was drunk

regularly every day by one-quarter of

them. Eight per cent. received a daily

glass of cognac from their parents to make

them'strong, and sixteen per cent. would

not drink milk because they said "it had

An Italian medical journal calls atten-

tion to the fact that a Brussels bank dis-

infects all its solid notes and commends

the practice which is followed by the

Bank of England of destroying all its

own government would be very wise in-following such a course. Where the notes

are very old they are destroyed, it is true,

but every note ought to be as soon as it

gets in the hands of the government. In-

fection by paper currency is probably not

very frequent, but, at the same time, there

attributed to this cause.-Germantown

New Varieties of Apples.

Prof. S. T. Maynard says that the old

varieties of apples are running out, and cites the Baldwin as an example. The

varieties which he calls new, and which

he says are coming more into vogue, are

Sutton, Palmer, McIntosh, Wealthy and

Gano. None of these, except possibly the

last, is in reality new. All are good. Palmer is little known except locally. We

suppose that this is the same as Palmer

Greening, or, more properly, Washington Royal. Of Ben Davis, Prof. Maynard

grown in New England, unless thinned.

will be of medium or small size. From its

behavior thus far, it would seem that, if

a variety of so poor quality is to be de-manded by our markets, it may be grown

the State as in any other section of the

country. This, however, is not necessary,

for if the previously-named varieties are

well grown, there will be no difficulty in

securing the local markets for them, i

they are properly sorted and delivered."

This is just the point; New England ap-ples, well grown, do not compete with Ben

Davis. They have a quotation all their

own, and usually well in advance of this

Earth-Worms.

"Ugly looking creatures!" we exclaim a

we see the earth-worms crawling about the garden beds in the early morning or

after a rain. But let us look upon them

with a more kindly eye and consider the

great work they do in the earth. Darwin

and Henson have proved their intelligence

and their wonderful powers of preparing

the earth for seedlings. Although not so

low in the scale as the prevalent supersti-

tion would indicate, they cannot see or

hear. They show some intelligence in

lining their burrows, usually seizing leaves,

etc., by their pointed ends. Leaves not

only serve to line and to plug their bur-

They feed, likewise, upon the organic matter in the soil, which they swallow in

great quantities and eject in the form of

'amiliar "castings." It has been estimated

that about ten tons of earth in each acre

of ground pass annually through their

odies in places where they are numerous

By this means fresh surfaces are contin-ually exposed to the action of carbon

dioxide and the humus acids, and are thus

These worms prepare the ground excel-

ently for seedlings. They sift the soil so

that no stones larger than they can swal-low are left in it. They mix it, as does a gardener who wishes to prepare fine soil for his choicest plants. They cover up bones, etc., thus bringing them in a more

or less decayed state within reach of the roots. They cover seeds which lie upon

the surface, thus giving the radicle a leverage, and, last of all, their burrows facil-

itate the penetration of the roots.

Says Darwin: "The plough is one of the most ancient and most valuable of man's

inventions; but, long before he existed, the

land was in fact regularly ploughed by earth-worms. It may be doubted whether there are many other animals which have

lecomposed and disintegrated.

oumpkin-flavored fruit.

row, but also for food.

quite as successfully in many sections

"It is very productive, but as

cases on record

Telegraph.

says:

which can be d

notes that come back to the bank.

mild treatment.

espised by the ancients.

goes on saying, 'Give! Give!' No church can stan' it. Yer gwine to kill it."

After the sermon the colored minister said to the people, "Bro. Jones told me I was gwine to kill dis here church ef I kep' a askin' yer to give; but, my brethren, churches doesn't die that way. Ef anybody knows of a church dat died 'cause of its been givin' too much to the Lord, I'll be very much obliged ef my brother will tell me whar dat church is, for I'se gwine to visit it, and I'll climb on de walls of dat church, under de light of de moon, and cry, 'Blessed am de dead dat die in de Lord.'

Some Up to Date Fashions.

For the convenience of the ladles in the homes of our subscribers we have made ar-rangements with one of the largest and most responsible manufacturers of patterns to offer some of their reliable patterns at the nominal price of ioc. each. We have tested these pat-terns and take pleasure in recommending them to our readers.

New patterns and only the latest fashlons are offered each month. For 50c. we will send you any three of the patterns described and illustrated below and Green's Fruit Grower one year.



7804-Girls' Costume with Double Skirt. 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

To make this dress for a girl of eight years will require three and one-quarter yards of material forty-four inches wide. The pattern, No. 7804, is cut in sizes for girls six, eight, ten and twelve years of age.



22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inch waist. The accompanying illustration gives one of this season's most attractive models of a five gored skirt. The upper portion is sheath fitting, with a graceful flare at the bottom. The front is narrow, the side gore quite broad and fitted at the waist line with a small dart. The backs are shaped perfectly smooth and closed down the centre with invisible fasteners, or the back seam may be closed and the placket finished at the left seam of front gore. Each gore flares at the bottom, graduating from the knee.

This skirt in the medium size will require four yards of material forty-four inches wide. The pattern, No. 7803, is cut in sizes for a 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inch waist measure.



7768-Misses' Waist. 12, 14 and 16 years,

The foundation or fitted lining is smooth, but the outer portion is slightly bloused at the front and is drawn down with-elight fullness at the center back. The yoke and front are of cream point-de-Venise lace laid over white satin, as is the high collar that shapes in points behind the ears, and closes invisibly at the center back.

To make this waist for a miss of four-teen years will require one and one-half yards of material forty-four inches wide. The pattern, No. 7768, is cut in sizes for misses twelve, fourteen and sixteen years of age.



32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inch bust.

The left side of the waist is fitted smoothly to the figure. The right side, smooth at the under-arm seam, is drawn in graceful cross folds (that result from the unique shaping) to the left side of the yoke, where it is fast-ened under a rosette of blue ribbon velvet and a fail of creamy lace.

require one and three-fourth yards of ma-terial forty-four inches wide.



7758-Ladies' House Gown 2. 34. 36. 23, 40 and 42 inch frust This tasteful gown for morning wear shows the one-sided closing and trimmed effect now so popular.

so popular.

The left front extends far enough to lap well under the right, where the closing is made invisibly. Wide back and side back portions are smoothly adjusted to the figure with shapely seams, and an underlying box plait is formed below the waist line in center back. A standing collar completes the neck, closing at the left side. back. A standing confar completes the steel, closing at the left side.

The lower edge has a sweep of three and three-quarter yards, and is simply hemmed or faced. The two-seamed sleeves are of fashionable size, with easy, comfortable fulness at the top. Narrow ribbon plaiting finishes the wrists, a frill of the same standing out at the back of collar.

The medium size will require five and one-half yards of material forty-four inches wide or eight yards twenty-seven inches wide or eight yards twenty-seven inches wide. No. 7758 is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42-inch bust measure.

and 42-inch oust measure, put the tape measure ALL of the way around the body, over the dress close under the arms.

Order patterns by numbers, and give size in inches. Send all orders to GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER, Rochester, N. Y.

Stevenson and the Beggar.

An American who visited the Steven sons at Samoa relates that the Samoans have a practice of begging. They boldly ask for whatever they may covet, wherever it may be found. The novelist became tired of this practice, and there fore said one day to a Samean friend who had acquired from him a necktie, handkerchief and some other trinket, "Is there anything else you want?"

The Samoan made a hasty survey of the room. "There is the piano," suggested Mr Stevenson, ironically. "Yes." replied the native, "I know, but," he added, apologetically, "I don't know how to play it."—Saturday Evening

Root Suffocation.

It is difficult to get people to understand that trees can die from drowning just as animals can. Trees are fed primarily by the roots, but there must be certain amount of oxygen in the soil to enable them to make use of the food. Standing water prevents the action of the life-giving oxygen. A Boston correspondent refers to two large horse chestnuts which were moved last spring with the greatest skill, but they died.

In the fall an examination was made and the holes found to be full of water within one foot of the surface of the oots without the necessary holes in the bottom to allow the water to escape. There can be no better lesson in garden ing than to be continually remembering why it is necessary to have a hole in flower-pot.-Meehans' Monthly.

Nicknames for Stocks. The curbstone brokers have their own pet names for stocks. St. Paul, as above. s called the Apostle, the Mexican railoads are the Greasers, National Biscuit is the Bakery, American Express is Boss. Harmony, American Malting is Root Beer, Sugar is Sweetening, American Steel Hoop is Crinoline, the Canadian roads are the Kanucks, International Paper is Long Green, International Silver is Sixteen-to-one. People's Gas is Chauncey Depew, United States Leather is Hideand-Hair, United States Rubber is Stretchand-Bounce, Western Union Telegraph is Telegraph, Wabash is the Tall Sycamore -after Voorhees. Such a transaction as this occurs daily: 200 shares of the Apos tle, 1,000 shares of Bakery, 600 Crinoline 100 Tall Sycamore, 2,000 Hide-and-Hair, and a little Boss-Harmony as a flyer -New York Press.

Individual Packages for Fruit.

When peaches are shipped to market, all the way from 10 to 30 per cent. are bruised by the rough handling which they receive Ventilation is very necessary in shipping and one should endeavor to handle the fruit just as little as possible. This year we sent several dozen crates of peaches to different cold storage houses, shipping them in the ordinary way. Some were wrapped in papers and some were in spe cial packages. These special packages are very practi-

cal. One of them is shown in detail in the accompanying illustration. It resembles omewhat an egg-case package. It is made from the same material as egg cases. It is cut down at the corners for ventilation, so that the air may circulate around the fruit. Take a box or case, b, having openings at the bottom and the top, place these and corresponding packages in the botton able orchard variety. Meanwhile the old fashioned Seek-no-Further has great of the box, and then on top of them a cardboard, e. By punching holes in the cardboard, we get a free circulation of air all through the box and also in packing in cars for shipping. The boxes or crates may be packed closely, thereby saving space. There are different sizes of these individual packages. In using them one can be come quite adept in sorting the fruit. Place and keeper as there is no better bearer than the old Belle-flower, which was popempty crates in front of you, and you can easily sort your peaches into sizes one two and three; and when shipped, no matter how roughly they are handled, when they arrive in the market or at the cold storage houses they are in perfect condi-tion and keep the best of any of the peaches. These packages are cheaply con-structed and can be used for any kind of fruit. Next to the packing of fruit i these packages comes the wrapping in

paper.
But above all, bear in mind that peache and plums can only be kept in cold storage as a means of keeping the fruit until the gluts in the market are over. We kept peaches during the past season for two months. They looked well but they lost lavor. Peaches lose flavor very rapidly in cold storage after two or three weeks Clingstones keep best, but lose their flavor which is an important point.—E. E. Fa-ville, in Orchard and Garden.

Value of Thinning Plums.

In a report rendered to the Quebec Ponological Society I find the following paragraph which holds a hint that is season "In September in one of the best plum growing sections I saw an orchard of 400 trees, each of which yielded ten baskets of Lombard plums, or 4,000 baskets in all, which sold at 25 cents, making a gross return of \$1,000 for these 400 trees. I saw another orchard, not five miles away, that carried probably as large a number of baskets, but I am sure they would not realize more than 50 per cent of the gross return of the first. The high prices scored by the first lot may be attributed to the fact that they were thinned, and the second was not. The Lombard is one of those trees which will kill itself by overbearing if it is not thinned. The fruit will, under these conditions, become small and very poorly col-ored, so that the smaller price for the largest number of baskets will not equal in gross return that secured from smaller quantity of better quality obtained by thinning. Some varieties of American plums are very prolific; if allowed to bear to their full extent will in a few years destroy themselves. In the case of the Weaver plum, two trees which were not thinned for three years died at the end of that period; and two other trees which were thinned each year are in good health and give fair returns each year. It is, therefore, not only possible by thinning to increase the quality of the fruit, but to keep your trees in health."

Frozen Onions.

My neighbor once left a big wagon load of onions on the shady side of an evergreen hedge. That night they froze. He did not dare to move them when frozenindeed it would not have done to do sothus they were left out doors all winter, shaded by straw and leaves. In the spring they were sold in prime condition. Do not treat your onions that way, but read what Farmer's Review says on the subect.-Editor Green's Fruit Grower.

It requires some care to keep onions in the best of condition, whether the amount be large or small. Of course it is more difficult to keep large than small quantities on account of the tendency of large quantities to heat and thus start growth. The onions should, in any case, be stored loosely in such a manner that the air can move through them. It is better not to store them on tight floors where no air can pass. If the storage must be over such a floor, it is better to create an air space between it and the onions. This may be done by laying scantlings over the floor, and put loose boards above them, with good-sized cracks between them. This does not give an ideal draft, it is true, but it is better than no airing at all. There is more danger of onions sprouting than freezing, and the temperature must be kept down. A good temperature for onions is about the freezing point, which will not injure them. If they do get frozen, no attempt should be made to thaw them out, but they should be covered up with straw or something of like nature, so that the thawing will be gradual. Frozen onions should not be handled, as it causes bruising and consequent rot-

Our Two Best Winter Apples.

A reader of the Farm and Fireside, who reports himself as a teacher, asks which two of the winter apples are best to be planted for market purposes. The question cannot be answered without reservation, says E. P. Powell. In this section (Western New York) I should select, without hesitation, the Baldwin and the Northern Spy. This choice would stand good l as far as Maine Maine is peculiarly a Baldwin State, where t grows to perfection. I believe that the Spy is in absolute perfection in Western New York. In Michigan, if I were to se ect two apples, I might prefer the Yellow Belleflower and Roxbury Russet if my soil were sandy. Upon the clay soil should probably revert to Baldwin and Northern Spy. In Ohio, Grimes' Golden might easily rank as one of the best. In Southeastern New York I should certainly include Newtown Pippin, but this choice omits everywhere the unrivaled Spitzen burg. Wherever this apple can be success fully grown it should stand in the front rank. I am inclined to believe that we have one apple which will rival both Baldwin and Spy if it does not displace the Baldwin. I refer to Sutton Beauty. The fruit is medium with vellow and crimson distributed much like a well-ripened Baldwin. The tree is a good grower and the quality of the fruit is generally held to be better than the Baldwin. It certainly averages much better than the Baldwins which reach our city markets. It is quite as good a keeper as the Baldwin, and is believed to be the coming export apple. addition to these we have Dudley's Winter which is a seedling of the Dutchess of Oldenburg, and very much resembles that apple both in quality and in appearance. It is not quite so sour, and is a very good keeper. The tree is reported to be very hardy, able to resist the coldest climate In this respect it resembles the Dutchess For Pennsylvania I would select a differ ent list, and probably in all cases would include the York Imperial, which is a very large, red, juicy apple and a splendid keeper. Ben Davis will hold its own especially in the more southern part of the apple belt. Ultimately, however, it will be discarded, because, its quality is hardly good for cooking, and very poor eating. There still remains the King of Tompkins County for certain localities, especially

Western New York. It is as a rule a scat-

tered bearer and the wood is not tough and

enduring. I have omitted the Rhode Island

Greening, which is a first-class standard

throughout the whole apple belt. In all

cases it should rank close after the Bald-

win and Spy and in some cases it will be preferred to either of these as a profit-

claims upon us as a sure bearer of a clean

smooth, shapely fruit, of fine size, rarely running small or defective. The quality

of this apple is generally prime for des-

sert; and ranks well in market, because

it is a good shipper and a good keeper. Of the sweet apples there is no better shipper

ular in Connecticut 100 years ago. A new apple of the very highest rank in quality is the McIntosh Red. This is a seedling of the Snow or Fameuse and is equal to that variety in quality. This is as good an answer as I can give the inquirer. It compelled to select two apples which, on the whole, are most profitable to place on the New York or Boston market I should say Northern spy and Baldwin with a probability that Sutton Beauty will soon outrank the Baldwin.



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Peculiarities of The Soil.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower: A great mass of loose matter called earth or soil fills, to some extent, the inequalities in the bed rock, rounds the hills and smooths the surface. Seldom entirely absent, hundreds of feet deep in places, though perhaps not more than twenty feet on an average, it spreads far and wide over continents and islands, the foundation of our lives and all that we with ourselves. The nicest measurement of the earth's diameter could not detect its absence, and its loss would not sensibly affect the weight of the sphere.

For our globe as far down as we can see or imagine is a globe of solid rock; the notion that the soil extends to great depths and that when bed rock is reached you might dig through it and find earth again beneath it is not correct. This idea has no doubt arisen from the great difference between the strata of hard flagstone and the bodies of soft shale that alternate with them over wide areas in these parts. Once through the hard layers the shale is easily excavated and you are likely to say you "have got through the rock." But, however soft and pliable these shales may be they are still stratified rock of very ancient date hereabout, very different in origin and condition from the soil. Once upon bed rock the soil is ended, and no more would be found though you bored for miles. It belongs to the surface as certainly as the snow does, and has in fact, excepting a small admixture of vegetable mould, been formed from stone by the elements. Cut out and carried away by running water or the waves of the sea, crushed by moving ice, reduced to fragments by frost, blown particle after particle from naked cliffs by the wind or slowly crumbled by the oxidation of binding minerals, iron compounds and the like; every atom of earth is a bit of stone once orming a part of a great solid mass, whatever its color or condition. In these latitudes both in Europe and America the slowly moving ice of the glacial era has played a great part in the formation and distribution of the soil, the conditions we are so familiar with are not found in warmer lands where glaciers never existed. Thus all over the Northern States are vast numbers of rounded boulders or "hardheads" as we call them, of granite, seynite quartz or quartzite gneiss, etc., from the Laurentian formations of Canada-rounded and smoothed by their long journey. The bluffs of our creeks are piled with them of all sizes, sorts and colors, while in marked contrast the shelflike layers of the laminated flag stones and shales may be seen near by. Except for the ice movement fragments of these latter would be all the stones the locality would afford; with the possible exception of a few pebbles brought by the stream which might or might not be different. Somewhere up in the north are creeks and lakes whose bluffs show massive rocks like all these specimen "hardheads," granite here, quartz or porphyry there and so on through a long list. Thus we are rich in varieties of stone.

In New England the movement of boulders while no less real is less apparent, the travelled stones landing in a region of massive rocks of their own class, instead of the flat mudstones of Western New York. Boulders big and little, clay, sand and gravel all jumbled together without order or arrangement, such as we see all around us, the great mass of boulder clay or glacial till which we dig ditches and cellars and wells in all our lives is always the product of the work of ice, grinding, pushing and mixing for ages. Old farmers will tell you that land where the stones are round is rather shead of farms where they are mostly flat, perhaps not knowing the real reason; which is that the former are upon the great drifts of loose matter (moraines) gathered from the hillsides by the last local glaciers, so the soil of such farms is well drained and friable and deep, in strong contrast to the solid, stony, heavy clay subsoil of the "hill lands." John Muir tells us the moraines of the Sierra Nevada show the best and largest growth of timber. Here and there on these drifts of soil and gravel you will see bowl-shaped depressions ten or twenty feet deep, with or without a little swamp in the bottom. The farmer often plows down into them and up the other side, sowing the whole to wheat. These holes show where a great block of ice rolled or pushed down from higher land, stood until the tearing floods swelled by the vanishing ice on the hills around piled gravel and earth around it. When

the block finally melted the gravel flowed in somewhat, making the round or oval dimple we see to-day. These things are not guesswork, they may be seen any day where glaciers are still at work we in the Alps or Alaska. In fact the whole glacial theory is founded on observations of modern glaciers. It was seen that what the is doing now had been done over a wider area in the vicinity, the present glaciers being mere remnants of the former ones; then it was found that other mountains and highlands where no ice now exists were marked all over by ice action, and finally it was seen that the whole land had been smoothed over by it A discovery of the greatest interest and importance has just been announced that the earth has seen at least two and pre sumably many glacial eras. Quarrying at the base of the Corniferous limestone both in this State and Ohio, the workmen

uncovered floors of rock polished and

grooved by ice moving over it, of course

before the Corniferous sediments were

period some time. Cut a smooth section a foot deep anywhere on our hill lands and you will see a stratum of dark colored

earth overlying hard yellow clay, both

strata being full of stones and pebbles.

The dark tint of the top soil is due to

vegetable matter, making it softer and

blacker. We cannot doubt that when the

ice first left these hills the subsoil reached

the surface as tough and lifeless and

heavy as it is now at the bottom of a ditch. If so the mineral elements of fer-

tility, potash, phosphorus, etc., are dif-fused through the whole mass ten or fifty

feet deep, as much as in what we call

the arable soil; an immense reserve, truly,

well locked up for the present, too. Still

clay thrown from an excavation, hard,

lumpy and barren to all appearance, soon

greens over when exposed to the air and

n a few years is good as ordinary soil.

Even the earthy shales of the bed rock of

this region laid down unimaginable ages

ago in the bottom of the Devonian sea,

will slack and turn to soil in a year or

two, if dug out. These magnificent de-

posits of our glacier planed region con-

trast strongly with the state of things upon the coral built Bermudas and Ba-

namas. There a little rotten limestone

mixed with vegetable mold is all there is,

and the farmer scrapes it up from three

make a soil deep enough to work. We who live upon the drift soils come in con

stones "grow," that the same ground will

produce crop after crop of stones is not

or ever will find are there to begin with

and have been since the ice era. Stones

but never grow larger. The only way to

make stone aside from the lava of vol-

canoes or the growth of coral in the sea

is to settle great beds of sediment in the

by its vast weight for thousands of years

it finally hardens. I saw one day in the

city of Buffalo, N. Y., where some one

had dug out a small cave at the foot of a bank of the clay common in that sec-

tion a few feet wide and deep, and hang-

ing from its roof a foot or more long like

strips of ragged leather were the thin

layers of clay about as thick as paste-

and Ontario all one and extended far be-

yond the present limits of both. No one

this deposit which now spreads so widely

parts of Nebraska, Dakota and Iowa an

immense lake-like expansion of the Mis-

souri gathered vast quantities of sedi-

ment, mostly sand 500 feet deep in places

but mostly less, forming the surface of

the land for hundreds of miles, the present

river and creek valleys being carved out

The glacial boulders lie beneath

of it. This great deposit is also free from

it and are therefore the oldest. The

streams have cut down to the boulder for-

mation in some places, and here stones are

plenty. Thus everything has a reason which may be studied out if once we set

The Strawberry and its Dinner.

Extracts from a paper by H. W. Collingwood before the Western New York

Horticultural Society meeting at Roch-

The roots of plants fill the same posi-

tion to the plant as the teeth of people or animals; therefore we should give to the

give the big ham bone to the cat with her

Gregg raspberry plant. The strawberry

within one cubic foot of soil. The rasp-

berry bush sends its roots out to a long

distance and feeds in many times the

space. The strawberry plant is like a cow

tied at a manger-she must eat the food

brought to her. But the raspberry plant

s like a cow turned out to pasture, for

she can search for her feed. So we find

strawberry plants in order for them to be

benefited by it. We mulch our strawber-

ries to protect the flower buds as much as

Stable manure costs too much, so we

use the Southern cow pea to plow under

for humus, also use the vines for a mulch.

We also use all we can afford to of on

part muriate of potash, two parts dis-

solved phosphate rock and one part fine

I don't believe that land is ever worn

out, but it loses heart and character. The

acter, strengthen his heart, and he regains

espect. We leave the vines of the cow

peas on the land until spring, then we cut

them with a disc harrow, then plow this

cut-off soil under; then we again apply the

same fertilizer that we did to the peas,

sing a Robins' potato planter so as to dis-

tribute in the row where we are to set

the plants. We then set the plants eigh-

teen inches apart. If we get one other plant we are satisfied, and we keep other

runners cut off. We cultivate deep and

close to the plant, for the roots do not

Pointed Paragraphs.

He who rules with a rod of fron shoul

The dog who chases his own tail tries

retty girl who marries some other man.

When a man of mature years acquired

the cigarette habit it is easy to see his

Possibly the world may owe every man

a living, but it has too many preferred

Noah was evidently in the pickling bus

ness-at least he filed the ark with pre-

Everybody wants to get in on the ground

loor. That's why there is always plenty

man whose mind is not made up should never air his opinions in public.

A bachelor always feels sorry for

his best to make both ends meet.

run out but go down in the soil

elect a malleable one.

of room at the top.

same is true of a man-return his char

ground bone.

o protect them from heaving by frost.

that fertilizers must be put up close to

plant does all of its feeding within three

duced by actual weight as

about it .- E. S. Gilbert, N. Y.

stone.

or five acres and piles it upon one to

'Now who is that?' asked a dignified hen; "That chicken in white and gray? She's very swell dressed, but whence did

she come? And her family, who are they?" "She never can move in our set, my dear," Said the old hen's friend to her, later; 'I've just found out-you'll be shocked to

She was hatched in an incubator."

Many a man would be all right if he uld lose his reputation.—Chicago News.

I'd radder play de udder kine."-Credit

just eaten some of that artificial fertilizer which nobody will buy." Chief: Gra-Bookkeeper: "No; he is quite well." Chief: "Then sell the stuff from now on as "The Best Food for Infants."-Lustige Blatter.

Klondike Horrors.

own kind.-Farm, Field and Fireside.

Orleans County, N. Y., Apple Crop.

Western New York has long been a favored fruit region. At one time this sec tion of the country was supposed to be the only section in this country where the finer Northern fruits could be grown. Lake Ontario has a favorable influence on the emperature of the counties bordering, such as Wayne, Niagara, Orleans. The protection of Lake Erie is the protection vhich enables the Chautauqua belt to yield such marvelous results. A correspondent of the Rochester Post-Express gives the following account of the apple crop in Orleans County this fall: There will be no surprise in the statement that different plants such kinds of food as are best adapted to their teeth. You don't this is an exceptionally good apple year slender teeth, but to the dog with his large, in Orleans County as regards both the quantity and the quality of the fruit. A hill of Parker Earle strawberries pro-Never was there displayed on the fair grounds in this place so large and so fine an exhibit of apples. This season which threatened so disastrously for farmers durcubic feet of soil and 70 per cent. of it ing the drought of May and June and later has been redeemed by the apple orchards. The agricultural result on the whole has been better to farmers than their fears. Potatoes have yielded moderately; early bean's have been a good crop, and late beans are fair, though the acreage throughout the county is considerably less than usual; and this year's crop of apples in quality has never been

> Horse Owners Should Use GOMBAULT'S Caustic Balsam



It takes more religion to hold a ma level in a horse trade than it does to make him shout at camp-meeting Some people are so mean that they won'

even speak the truth unless it is for the But six short months ago a Chicago man declared his willingness to die for his fiancee. Now he is seeking a divorce on the grounds that it is impossible to live with her.-Chicago News.

The late Mr. F. W. Loudon has often written me in regard to his seedling grapes, many of which he has thought to be of great value. It might be profitable for nurserymen to correspond with Mrs. Loudon, Janesville, Wis., in regard to these new varieties, which will doubtless

Humorous.

Teacher: "Johnny, can you name the chief product of the Philippine Islands?" Johnny: "Yes'm. Trouble."—Life.

"Willie, I hate to whip you. It hurts me worse than it does you." "Let Ma do it, then. She can't pound hard 'nough to hurt me ner her either."—Chicago

Mistress: "How was it you were so late this morning? Didn't you hear your thought I had only dreamt it, and it didn't go off again, mem."—Boston Transcript. "There is one thing that you ought to remember, Remus, and that is that 'hon-esty is the best policy.'" "I done year

tact with many stones, but the idea that correct. All the stones you have found hereabout grow smaller, going to frag-ments, falling to dust and disappearing,

The steamers returning from the Klondike bring awful stories of the winter sufbottom of lakes or the ocean, where packed fering among the miners on the Yukon and its tributaries. Eighty degrees below zero and no food but a few handfuls of beans for weeks is what one prospector tells of. Three Frenchmen from New Bedford, Conn., started out last fall on the Dahl river trail, leaving some partners to follow with provisions. The trail was a new one to them, and when a snowstorm covered it and their own tracks they were lost. Their comrades found trees upon which the wanderers had written: "Hurry board. This clay, red or pink in color, is free from stones, fine grained, smooth and tough. It settled layer upon layer in the bottom of a great lake which made Erie up; our grub is all gone." but did not find covered sitting up against a tree, and the third in the tent by their stove, all starved sees these layers when digging up the clay, but they are there and their weight and frozen to death. Another more hor rible tale is that of a party who got out had gently pulled them apart in the roof of food entirely and when several of the party died of starvation the others cast lots for pieces of human flesh to prolong of this cavern, showing the structure of in Canada, New York and Ohio. So in their own wretched existences.

"O awful thirst for gold." Can all the millions in the world compensate for scenes of horrible suffering like these. Think of the degradation of the human soul that such occurrences imply, reducing men to the level of the beasts, and even beasts would hesitate to prey upon their

surpassed in the history of the county.

It is remarkable that after such a dry season the apples are so large and fair. and are almost without exception barrelable. Unusual attention was given this year to spraying, but successful apple growers do not attribute their abundant harvest wholly to that cause. Care, cultivation and fertilization are equally needed, and where this attention stowed the result is almost sure. Indeed. in some cases the yield has been so prolific that it has been necessary to thin the fruit on the trees. It is also pretty well demonstrated that those who do not take such care of orchards get nothing A farmer of long experience says that a



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Two Sacks of Potatoes.

The Rebellion of Anne,



moderate sized orchard on a hundred-acre

farm is better than all else that the farm

Never did apples bring so much money

into Orleans County in any one year as

in 1898. This year the price is higher, but

is much less waste. The uniformly fin

quality of the apples is almost unheard

of. In one orchard last week of fifty bar-

rels of russets, there were found forty

eight barrels of firsts, two barrels of sec

onds, and only one-half, bushel of cider

apples out of the entire number picked.

In another orchard from one tree that

yielded six barrels of fine fruit there were

only fifteen apples of a quality below the

The fruit is so good that evaporators do

not get their proportion unless they buy by the whole orchard. The price paid

by evaporators is from 25 to 60 cents a

hundred. By the barrel the price ran last

week from \$2.25 to \$2.75 for the best

fruit, though in some instances a little

earlier the price was as high as \$3, and

there has been a rumor of \$3.25. Most

buyers, however, feel that the price is too

high for the quantity of the fruit, and

they are holding off with the idea of buy-

ing at from \$2.25 to \$2.50 for the best

stock, and conservative farmers are well

planned to get \$2.50. It is said that one

fortunate farmer of East Gaines estimates

his apple crop at 3,000 barrels, that he has contracted all of his fruit at \$3 a bar-

rel, and will still have enough cider stock

to cover the cost of barrels and picking.

The fruit in the central tier of the

towns of Orleans County is selling mostly

by the barrel, and in the three western

towns more by the orchard. A buyer of

amount of fruit for the county at from

300,000 to 500,000 barrels. All of the

fruit houses of Albion, which have a stor-

age capacity of from 40,000 to 45,000 bar-

from other States who visit this county

in large numbers say that they nowhere

find so good apples as in Western New

Thus far there has been no difficulty in

obtaining barrels. All of the old cooper

shops in the county are in operation, and

new ones have sprung up and are com-peting with the old. The price of barrels,

which has been 28 cents, is said to have

Prices for Apples.

Dear Sir-I am behind in my subscrip

ion to the Fruit Grower and enclose \$1.00

I have a crop of about 800 bushels fine

fair, winter apples, mostly Baldwins. Am

to be about \$3.00 per barrel? The largest

proportion of Northwest Ohio apples are

wormy and on the ground. What are shippers paying there for the best quality

of winter fruit? I did not spray at all,

and have the best fruit I ever had. Poor cattle get lousy. Fat cattle escape. Is there not a close connection between pov-

erty and vermin? November plowing and

prayed so fervently of late for a tailor-made gown, that I feel it would be flying

in the face of Providence not to go and

ood barnyard manure make fat orchards,

nent (per barrel). Ought not the price

Editor Green's Fruit Grower:

o even up. Your paper is good.

York.

risen to 30.

many years' experience estimates

standard for barreling.

that the quality is much better.

farmers and buyers do not agree as to

Horticultural Notes.

Lilies.-To have the best lilies plant them in a damp situation, in sandy or light soil, and leave them undisturbed afterwards. The bulbs grow stronger and give better bloom than when in shallow the size of the crop. Buyers think that it or dry soil.

is larger, perhaps twice as large as last. The Tent Worm is exceedingly fond of

> trees of them. If undisturbed they will often totally clear a tree of foliage, ren dering the nuts small and almost value Clematis.-Among the small white flowered clustered clematises, paniculata is by

to a long nole is a good device for clearing

far the best. It is by far the superior of flammula, the European one known as the "sweet white clematis." This one, paniculata, comes from Japan and is a quick rower and bloomer. An Improved Japanese Plum.-The

Wickson plum is one of the improved Japanese sorts, sent out by Burbank, of Canfornia, a well known experimenter along such lines. It is said to be the best of all the improved ones of this class of plum. The fruit when ripe is of a dark crimson

Wistarias often disappoint their possess ors because of failure to bloom. This vine must have several years' growth before it looms. When it has lots of room to grov it takes its time about flowering. when it starts it rarely fails to flower freely every season. The Chinese is the

Sweet Chestnut.-The male and female lowers of the sweet chestnut are not in the one cluster, but are produced apart, In seasons of heavy rains when they are in flower, it often occurs that the pollen of the male flowers is lost, and no crop is the result. And this occurs with some other trees as well.

Apple Scab can be controlled by frequent sprayings with Bordeaux mixture. ing after the leaves are formed and after the flowers are over. Spraying with Bordeaux and Paris green must be made part of the routine of orchard work, before good crops can be secured. Slitting the Bark .- Sometimes the bark

of fruit and other trees becomes toughened from fungus disease, preventing its proper expansion by the added layers of inside wood. It is then that slitting the bark of such trees is a positive benefit, as proper expansion is provided for, insuring the proper development of the trunk.

A Climbing Rose.—The Crimson Ramb

ler rose is a strong climbing sort, produc ing its flowers in clusters in June. It hardy, and a good thing. The flowers are of a deep crimson color. Many are disointed that it is not an everbloome the one crop, in June, in the North, being all it has. We have to go South to see all it has. hardy, everblooming roses in perfection.

Effective Hedges.—Many of the Hawthorn hedges of Europe are rendere doubly effective by the ditches alongside of them. Two parallel ditches are dug, about 6 feet apart, the soil dug out be thrown up in a ridge between the two. On this ridge the plants are set. These ditches are regular entrenchments, which an enemy has to scale before a hedge can Double Wild Crab.-There are Chinese flowering apples, grown on many private grounds especially for their large, beautiful flowers. The common wild crab is also to be found used for the same purpose as well as for the sweet perfume of its flow-ers. Recently a double flowering crab has been introduced, having all the good qualities of the single ones with its double flowers. It is called Bechtel's Double Crab.-Practical Farmer.

Pointed Paragraphs.

of this paper, and

Nine excuses out of a possible ten Talk is cheap—and much of it needs

Trouble drives fewer men to drink the drink drives to trouble. is larger, perhaps twice as large as last The Tent Worm is exceedingly fond of year's; farmers say that it is less, but the black walnut. An oil lamp attached fair robbery—is no exchange. to a query is always doubted.

You have probably noticed that The man that talks in his sleep disp is wisdom by remaining a bachelor. Some men are like cigars-the more puff them the smaller they become. Make it an object for them and men can plainly see that black is white Why not change the motto on the sil dollar to "In Jersey we trust?" The man who says something every he speaks is not cut out for a society i A man who has been treated to a

of tar and feathers naturally feels st All Paris is raving over a monkey

plays the violin. Musical monkeys plentiful in Chicago. We are admonished to lick the hand the the hand that licks us .- Chicago News.





STORRS & HARRISON Painesville, 0.



VOL. XIX. I

HEALTH DEP

part second remains with The salad is not yet con One large cup of Mayonn The same of whipped

The Temperature

ssion that the temper ame a little higher monski, a Russian this view on the streng ervations of over a hu deed, he finds that the ally tends to fall a lit sidered the normal type of its diurnal it is higher in the mo evening. There is some figurative, then, in "hot -N. Y. Medical Journa

Insomnia a Thing well-known New Yo infered from insomnia

has found out a brand-n by sleep can be instant doctor has tried it on in ients and has never It is essentially self-asp there is no possibility o A long breath is first ke kept in until positive when it is slowly exhale second and a third tin so the patient will be a The theory of sleer widest acceptance is the sioned by the exhaustio of the brain, due to its when awake. During sl increase of blood to supp By holding the breath th become intensely conge-blood loaded with carbon which venous blood cor

Old Ag What does it mean to

is feeble and slow. Dr. From the baby sification" or bone-ma soft tissues of the child as the minerals in the bl them. This hardening body is right up to a cer day the man of middle joint is stiffening and fa blood, having finished body, is depositing its br the wrong place. That netimes the overwork and will not remove thes They will even form es in the arteries or to do is to stop eating the on piling up these miner Meat is the worst thing eat-fruit is the best of and other young meat is meat because, in much the older animals have more in their flesh.-Rural Ne

Medicinal Qualiti

that has not a medicin from its food value. T in all kidney complaints icious dish. Then we which counteracts the ef heavy meat diet of wint system of some of the duce dyspepsia, rheums omach troubles, dandel good blood purifier, h onic and makes the appe cure colds and bring s celery and lettuce soot nerves. Carrots are goo ncies, cucumbers ar they have, and parsl palliative in cases of dro of vegetables might ositive medicinal value A well-filled gard of which are used regular nishes a variety of ch meet the requir number of people and for from attacks that of a rational diet.

Mosquitoes and

utists, intended to ected relation which malaria. Enough has be trate clearly the fact ot our real enemy, but ons even in the m ies who wear gauze us to the evils of th that insects, not the rouble. As a further theory, first enuncia 307, a young and he, who had never been uitoes brought from ct for the purpose. H symptoms of that pe a prevalent in the